PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

Only the Best Will Answer.

Only the best of Drugs and Medicines are sold at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street.

Blankets!

Some great jobs in these, at Barker's.

Boquets.

At J. R. & A. Murdocks, 112 Smithfield street.

The Portable Pipe Organ.

We were shown in the Salesroom of the enterprising Music Dealers, Messrs. Hammer & Toerge, No. 60 Seventh street, a wonderful musical instrument—the Portable Pipe Organ. The most eminent musical authorities in America have pronounced the Pipe Organ unrivaled by any instrument of sustained sound ever before offered the public. The candid mind can but echo this verdict. Its advantages may be thus summed up: It gives you the genuine pipe tone—is a pipe organ in portable shape; can be purchased for one-half the cost of the organ built on the old plan; and to take up no more room than what is now called Parlor Organs, which are but reed sounds, and cannot of course be as pure. They are adapted to a wider range of music than the piano, making them the most desirable parlor instrument extant; they are the best ever invented for accompanying the voice and using in combination with piano, harp or violin. The quickness of speech, easy and graceful modulation, rich and powerful tone, giving double the amount of music for one-half the cost of any other instrument.

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Turner's Neuralgia Pills.

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Wet and dry, go to Barker's.

Fine Grates,

Summer Fronts and Feaders, for sale at very low rates by Bissell & Co., No. 25 Liberty street. smw

Depend Upon It.

You can save money by buying your Drugs and Medicines at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street.

Burnett's Cocaine

Is sold lower at Fleming's Drug Store than elsewhere in the city. No. 84 Market street.

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And Toweling, go to Barker's.

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We are offering full lines of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, making the largest stock in the West, and at less than Eastern prices. J. W. Barker & Co., No. 69 Market street. tf

Dry Goods.

Buyers at wholesale will find an immense stock, at less than Eastern prices, at Barker's.

Trunks, Trunks,

At John Bell's No. 35 Market, street, three doors from Second street.

Leaf Tobacco,

Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14 1868. NO. 131.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Richardson's Paraffine Works, in Brooklyn, exploded Wednesday night. James Brough was burned to death and two other men seriously if not fatally burned.

Madame Ristori, now in Havana, has received the free use of the Emperor of Brazil, offering a free passage for herself and troupe to Rio Janeiro, and also the use of the Imperial Theater in that capitol.

A Havana special, of date the 11th inst., says: Manzanilla advices state that the severe drought is retarding the tobacco growth, and the probability is that the crop will be half short.

The San Francisco, Vallejo and Humboldt Bay Railroad Company has been incorporated with a capital of ten million of dollars, to build a railroad from Vallejo to Eureka, Humboldt county.

It appears the revenue cutter Nemaha, the destruction of which, by explosion, has already been announced, first took fire, and being loaded with powder, the hands made haste to leave the vessel, though a furious gale was blowing at the time. One boat was swamped and two men drowned. The remainder got ashore, the other boats landing in safety. Being drenched with water they nearly perished from cold, but by walking briskly for a while they reached a farm house, where they were humanely entertained.

The Governor of Alabama has issued a circular exhorting the people to pay their taxes in order to uphold the credit of the State, and to keep up the State institutions.

The New Brunswick Legislature met yesterday. The Governor in his speech says the revenue is highly satisfactory. He recommends the abolition of useless public offices, and rigid economy in the public service. Also, the adoption of measures to develope the resources of the Province, and facilitate the settlement lands. He furthermore recommends that the educational system be amended.

Admiral Engle died in Philadelphia, Wednesday night, in his 69th year.

Tom Smith and Lott Alexander, two negroes, have been arrested in Memphis on the charge of raping a French woman on Union avenue. Held for trial.

E. H. Dashiel, who killed his son in Memphis some two weeks since, has been released, for want of prosecution.

John Cunningham was shot and mortally wounded Wednesday night, at the corner of Main and Jackson streets, Memphis, by Jack Wenters, who is now under bonds for killing Mike Connell near the same place two weeks since.

John Cowder and John Hallum exchanged seven shots in Memphis yesterday, caused by a card in the morning papers. None hurt and both arrested.

In the New York Assembly yesterday, the new Metropolitan Excise bill was reported, repealing the present act, and vesting the power to grant licenses to sell liquor in the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn. It will be considered to-day.

The bill granting permission to construct railways on the three feet six inch gauge has passed the Parliamentary Committee at Toronto.

The Saginaw, Michigan *Enterprise*, yesterday publishes an interesting detailed statement of the business of the Saginaw Valley last year, from which we gather the following figures: Number of mills, 52; capacity of mills 326,000,000; lumber manufactured, 422,500,000 feet; lath, 60,000,000; shingles, 91,000,000; salt, 475,000 barrels; capital invested in lumber manufacture, $3,500,000; in salt, $2,000,000. The above does not include the business of the shore of Saginaw Bay, which would increase these figures about twenty per cent.

Gov. Geary has granted a full pardon to Wm. Meeser, editor of the Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury*, convicted of libel on Wm. B. Mann, District Attorney of Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania House has passed a bill repealing the celebrated liquor law of last session, which prevented the sale of liquors on Sunday.

A Wilmington dispatch of last night says: A disastrous fire is now raging on Market street. It originated at half-past eight to-night in the store occupied by Charles Guttman. It is feared the entire block bounded by Market, Front, Dock and Second streets will be destroyed. At 10:30 P. M., the fire was raging in unabated fury. Thus far the following establishments have been destroyed: Charles Guttman, clothing; R. S. Waldron, dry goods; Dr. L. B. Carr, dentist; Drs. Arnington and Everett, dentists; H. S. Munson, clothing; A. Wronski, dry goods; C. M. Vandersell, photographer; the Wilmington *Journal* newspaper; Allen Evans, grocery. The fire is still entirely beyond control. It is thought to be the work of an incendiary. It is impossible to estimate the loss. The telegraph operators are getting ready to vacate the office, which is threatened by the flames.

In the matter of maladministration on the part of the present municipal authorities of Augusta, Ga., General Meade has decided that the evidence does not sustain the charges, and therefore dismisses the case.

General Schofield has addressed a circular to tobacco inspectors of Richmond, inquiring whether they have taken the oath prescribed by Congress for office holders. None, it is believed, have taken that oath.

From Brownsville, Mexican news to the 5th is received. A revolution was being organized in Puebla in the interest of Ortega. Robberies and kidnapping were frequent, and boldly committed in the day. The building of a telegraph line between San Luis and Matamoras was commenced.

BY MAILS.

The Rhode Island Locomotive Works, located at Providence, have recently received orders for twenty-four locomotives, nineteen having been ordered for the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, and the remainder for Western roads. The company are doing an excellent business, and have a capital of $500,000. They will have completed within six months, being about one a week.

Paris has a population of about 2,150,000 inhabitants. But, wonderful to say, less than 734,000 of these are Parisians. There are 34,000 Germans; nearly as many Belgians, a third as many Swiss, 9,000 English, half as many thousand Americans, and Italians, Dutchmen, Poles and Russians enough to make the sum total of over two millions of resident inhabitants in that modern Babel.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Nominations by the President.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION

The Polls to be Reopened.

REISSUE OF CANCELLED CURRENCY

Stevens's Impeachment Measure.

It is Voted Down in Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1868.

Nominations.

The President to-day nominated Horace G. Storms for Assessor of the First Ohio District; Henry Gillem, Postmaster at Hazleton, Pa., and Moses S. Foote, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the First District of Alabama.

The Alabama Elections.

A telegram was received in this city to day from General Meade, stating that in one or two counties in Alabama the polls were not opened, and in another they were opened for but one day. He has made the necessary orders for opening the polls in these places, and conducting the elections, and is confident that the vote will be sufficient when added to that already cast to ratify the Constitution.

Reissue of Currency.

The Ways and Means Committee have taken no action yet in any of the bills now before them for a further issue of currency, but a majority of its members are known to be in favor of an issue large enough to cover the amount cancelled by the Secretary of the Treasury, as well as the compound interest notes. Leading Western Republicans say that if a bill to this effect is not speedily introduced, a resolution instructing the committee to introduce it will be offered and passed in the House.

Impeachment.

The programme arranged by Thad. Stevens for bringing the impeachment matter more definitely before the Reconstruction Committee, was carried out this morning, as anticipated fully in these dispatches of last night. The Committee held another session this morning, when Mr. Stevens presented, for the consideration of the Committee, resolutions impeaching the President for high crimes and misdemeanors. He believed the investigation had gone far enough, and the time had come when some positive action should be taken, and he had prepared, he said, the following, and would now take the sentiments of the members of the Committee thereon. [See regular report.]

Without discussing the proposition a motion was made by Mr. Bingham to lay it on the table, which motion prevailed by a vote of six yeas to three nays. This is the end, therefore, of the second impeachment movement.

Wisewell.

The telegraph reversed the meaning of the paragraph in Tuesday's papers, that the Finance Committee of the Senate had agreed to report unanimously in favor of Wisewell for Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It should have read that they are against him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1868.

IMPEACHMENT AGAIN SQUELCHED.

The Reconstruction Committee held a brief session this morning, all the members being present. Thad. Stevens said he wanted to bring the subject of impeachment to a test in the Committee. He believed that the investigation had gone far enough, and that the time had come when some tangible action should be taken. He had prepared, he said, the following report to the House, and he would now take the sentiment of the members of the Committee thereon:

"The Committee on Reconstruction, to whom was referred the correspondence of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and U. S. Grant, Secretary ad interim of War, and the United States, having considered the same and the evidence, do report that by virtue of high powers with which your committee has been invested, they have fully examined the said evidence before and at the time of the petition that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, and therefore are recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

"*Resolved*, That the Committee go to the Senate, and at the bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives, and of the people of the United States, do impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors, and acquaint the Senate that the house of Representatives will, in due time, exhibit articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same.

"*Resolved*, That said Committee do demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of Andrew Johnson to answer said impeachment."

As soon as the reading of the resolutions was finished, Judge Bingham moved to lay the report and whole subject of impeachment on the table. Mr. Stevens said that he wanted the yeas and nays recorded on that motion, so that the country might know who was and who was not in favor of taking cognizance of the crimes and misdemeanors committed by the President. The vote was then taken, and stood: Yeas, Messrs. Bingham, Beaman, Palne, Halburt, Brooks and Beck. Nays, Messrs. Stevens, Boutwell and Farnsworth. The entire matter was laid on the table, and the Committee adjourned.

Thaddeus Stevens is greatly chagrined at the result, though he says he did not expect much different. He says the Republican party is virtually defeated, and through cowardise of its own members. He attaches much of the blame to General Grant and his friends, who, he says, became frightened and demoralized, for what reason he does not exactly know. It is his firm belief that had the friends of General Grant as well as Grant himself, kept their hands off, nothing could have saved Johnson. So ends the second attempt at impeachment.

THE PETROLEUM INTEREST.

Dealers and others, interested in petroleum, from Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other cities, were before the Committee on Ways and Means to-day.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

Will be reported to House it is thought in about three weeks.

BILL SIGNED.

The President has approved and signed the bill allowing taxation by States of shares of national banks.

RECEIPTS OF CUSTOMS.

The receipts of customs for the week ending the 8th were $3,178,739.

FUNDS IN THE TREASURY.

The funds in the vaults of the Treasury this morning were: Currency, $102,675,000; coin, $28,028,000.

U. S. BONDS OF 1847.

The United States bonds of 1847, which matured on the 31st of December, will it is understood, be paid on presentation at the Treasury Department or at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in New York, interest being allowed only to the first of January last.

ALABAMA.

The following telegram was read in the Senate to-day by Mr. Patterson:

MONTGOMERY, ALA., February 13.—*To Hon. D. T. Patterson, Senator from Tennessee:*—The ratification of the Constitution is declared carried by a majority. What is the prospect for the passage of Sherman's bill respecting Alabama?

(Signed,) D. D. DALTON,
Governor's Secretary.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

A letter received here from an American citizen at Beyrult, Syria, dated January 2d, says John C. Breckinridge was there making inquiries in regard to traveling through Syria. He denied all claim to privileges of a citizen of the United States, and appeared much affected while conversing upon affairs in his country. When asked if he intended to return he said he had no wish to become such a martyr, and should not return until he could do so in safety, but no other country could be his home. He said in reference to affairs, as the war was over, and the appeal to the sword had been decided against those with whom he had been associated, he was willing to shoulder his gun like any other man in defense of his country. He, however, spoke of matters here in the tone of a foreigner. Mr. Johnston states that Jacob Thompson and other leading parties of the South during the late war were wandering about Turkey.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The monthly report of agriculture for January, contains a table of the average yield per acre of the principal farm crops of 1867. The latter show with the average home prices at the present time about the same as in January, 1867, in New England; a slight reduction in the West, and a decrease in the South, except in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas; a marked reduction in the West, and a decrease in the South. A reduction is shown in Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia in wheat, and in the Carolinas, Virginia and Georgia in potatoes, higher in all the Atlantic States, and generally in the West, excepting Kansas and Nebraska, the greatest Western increase being noted in Illinois, where the average yield was but sixty bushels per acre, and the average price is one dollar and twenty cents per bushel.

The reports concerning the average of winter wheat indicate no material change. Compared with last year, in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and Indiana there appears to be a slight decrease, and an increase in Michigan and in some Southern States, amounting in North Carolina to forty per cent. At the beginning of the winter the appearance of crops was not generally quite so favorable as usual.

A prominent feature of the report is in the fact of presenting special statistics of farm resources and products for the Eastern and middle States, giving a comparison with 1860 in the prices of farms and of wild lands, and interesting facts as to resources in timber and minerals, special cost of pasturage, &c.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL

Reported on the 10th, differs from the one originally introduced. It restores the appropriation for the salary of Minister to Portugal, and provides for Commissioners and Consul General to Hayti and Siberia, instead of Ministers. The bill contains no appropriations for ministers to Greece and Rome. It reduces the contingent fund of the State Department from $65,909 to $30,000; omits the salary of the Second Assistant Secretary of State, and fails to appropriate money for the following objects: Examiner of Claims, rent of State Department building, and Superintendent of Statistics.

Dispatches by Cable and Boundary Commission.—The bill contains a provision that no Consul General, Consular Agent, or Commercial Agents shall be paid except those specified in the act, and all laws and parts of laws providing for the payment of any other consular officers than those in this act specified, are hereby repealed, and all monies received for fees at any Vice Consulate or consular agency of the United States beyond the sum of one thousand dollars in any one year shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury in the same manner as other moneys received by officers of the United States. The number specified in the act is about one hundred and sixty, leaving upwards of four hundred consuls and commercial agents to be no longer paid. The total sum appropriated is $1,368,934.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL,

Which has become a law without the President's signature, having been sent to him eleven days ago, contains a provision limiting the stationery and newspapers of Members of Congress to $125 worth per session. Also an appropriation of $600,000 for reconstruction purposes.

HARRISBURG.

Extension of Mechanic's Lien

Making Colleges State Institutions.

Purchase of Experimental Farms.

Tioga Bill Passed by House.

Bill to Repeal License Law of '67 Passed

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 13, 1868.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Errett, of Allegheny, authorizing the trustees of the United Presbyterian Church, Tarentum, to remove the dead to Prospect Cemetery.

Extending Mechanics' lien laws, to Mechanics, on oil tanks, machinery, &c., of oil refineries, in Allegheny, Armstrong, Venango and Warren counties.

By Mr. Browne, of Lawrence—Endowing colleges as State institutions with annuities of $3,000, the same as fixed by the Educational Convention last week.

By Mr. White, of Indiana—authorizing the purchase of experimental farms in Western and Eastern Pennsylvania, for State Agricultural College.

By Mr. Searight, of Fayette—Incorporating the Pittsburgh, McKeesport and Brownsville Railroad Company.

Protection of Guano Trade.

Also, joint resolution that the people of Pennsylvania, being deeply interested in the promotion and protection of the domestic trade in guano, request the President of the United States to give immediate and efficient protection to all persons engaged in the same, and especially to cause the Governor of St. Domingo to restore at once Alta Vila Island, in the Carribean sea, to the jurisdiction of the United States, whence it was forcibly wrested without color of right, and demand ample atonement for her gross insult to our flag, and robbing and imprisonment of our citizens, and until such restoration the United States cannot consistently treat with St. Domingo for the purpose of acquiring territory. Referred.

American Prisoners in England.

The joint resolution relative to prisoners in England passed finally, as it came from the House.

Free Railroad Bill.

The free railroad bill was discussed till adjournment, without a vote.

Adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Bills Passed Finally.

Changing the name of Kittanning University to Columbia University, and authorizing said corporation to borrow $50,000.

Authorizing Hampton township, Allegheny county, to levy a tax to reimburse John Grubbs and Wm. Williams for bounty funds advanced.

Refunding twenty-four hundred and one dollars and thirty-seven cents to Kittanning Bank, overpaid into the State Treasury.

Incorporating the Lawrenceville Gas Company, with a capital of $150,000.

Repealing the act prohibiting the granting of license to sell intoxicating drink in Beaver county.

Authorizing the Mechanics Savings Bank of Pittsburgh to invest in State or National securities.

HOUSE.

Mr. Ford's general act repealing the Tioga landlord and tenant law was debated, Smith, Republican, of Allegheny; Ford, Republican, of Allegheny; and Chalfant, Democrat, of Montour, speaking in favor, and Mann, of Potter, against. It passed finally by 84 yeas to 3 nays, Mann, Riddle and Wharton.

Bills Passed Finally.

Joint resolution for a United States steamship to Liberia.

Repealing the liquor license law of 1867.

The bill repealing the laws prohibiting Sunday car running was indefinitely postponed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 13, 1868.

STEAMSHIPS SEIZED.

Several steamships were seized to-day for violation of the Internal Revenue act.

ELECTION.

Horace Greeley was re-elected President of the American Institute.

BRIBERY.

United States Deputy Marshal Newcomb has been held for trial on a charge of receiving a bribe from a counterfeiter to condone an offense.

WORK SHOP BURNED.

The South Work Shop, attached to the House of Refuge on Randall Island, was burned last night. Loss, $2,000.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Have been commenced against Vultee, the defaulting assistant cashier of the American Exchange Bank.

FIRE ON THIRD AVENUE.

A row of frame buildings in Third avenue, were burned this morning. Three firemen were injured by the fall of an awning.

ARRIVALS.

The steamers City of Limerick and California, from Europe, have arrived.

ASTOR HOUSE TO BE REFITTED.

The Astor House will be closed for thirty days after March first, for extensive alterations and repairs. It is also to be newly furnished.

BIRTH-DAY OF LINCOLN.

The birth-day of Abraham Lincoln was celebrated by the Lincoln Association of Jersey City, last evening.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Union Pacific Railroad Survey---The Eight Hour Law Passed.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 13.—Gen. Palmer, of the Union Pacific Railroad, at Visolia on the 15th of February, reports the line through a better country than expected. Notwithstanding the weather, the party encountered no snow except in Tehaugua Pass, and there not more than eight inches in depth at any time during the winter. At no place on the route will the grade exceed sixty feet per mile. Gen. Palmer is satisfied with the survey, and expects to leave San Francisco for Washington by the steamer of the 19th inst.

The bill making eight hours a legal day's labor has passed the Legislature. There is no doubt of its receiving the approval of the Governor.

A Freak of Nature.

We were informed yesterday that a cow gave birth, a few days ago, to a monster not included in the catalogue of animals given by one of our forefathers named Adam. In form it resembled a cow, but was embellished with three ears, three tails, eight legs and seven horns. Altogether it is one of the most remarkable animals that we ever heard or read of. The name of the owner of the cow we did not learn, but he must have thought something about the revelations of St. John when he first beheld the animal, and concluded that the world was about approaching its end. This singular freak of nature did not live long, but was a great object of curiosity while it could be seen.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

XLth CONGRESS.

Petition from Alabamians.

PROTEST AGAINST NEGRO RULE.

The Case of Thomas, of Maryland.

Kentucky Contested Election Case.

Brown Refused a Seat.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1868.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Doolittle presented a petition signed by several thousand citizens of Alabama, protesting against being placed under the rule of negroes and against the enforcement of the Reconstruction acts. The petition says: "Continue over us, if you will do so, your own rule by the sword. Send down among us honorable and upright men of your own people, of the race to which you and we belong; and ungracious, contrary to wise policy and the institutions of the country and tyrannous as it will be, no hand will be raised among us to resist by force their authority; but do not, we implore you, abdicate your own rule over us by tranferring us to the blighting, brutalizing and unnatural dominion of an alien and inferior race—a race which has never shown sufficient administrative capacity for the good government of even the tribes into which it has always been broken up in its native seats, and in which in all ages has itself furnished slaves for all the other races of the earth." It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Four hours were taken up in discussing the resolution to admit Mr. Thomas, of Maryland. Mr. Sumner offered a substitute declaring him not entitled to his seat. Mr. Sherman made a strong speech against his admission, also Yates, Sumner and others. Mr. Trumbull spoke in favor of his admission. The indications are decidedly against him. A vote will probably be reached to-morrow.

In the House the day was occupied with the question of the admission of John Young Brown, of Kentucky, to his seat. He spoke for an hour in his own behalf. The members of the Election Committee replied, when the House by a vote of 43 to 108, refused to admit him. But two Republicans, Poland, of Vermont, and Jenckes, of Rhode Island, voted with the Democrats in the affirmative.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1868.

SENATE.

A memorial was presented from the Manufacturers' Convention at Cleveland, praying economy in the administration of the Government.

Mr. HOWARD presented a memorial from citizens of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on the same subject.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to supply vacancies in the Executive Department in certain cases. He gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

It provides, in case of death, resignation, absence by sickness of the head of an Executive Department, or any officer in either whose appointment is in the head thereof, the President may authorize any officer in the said Executive Department or other officer whose appointment is vested in him, with the consent of the Senate, to perform the duties of said respective officers until a successor be appointed or disability cease; provided, no vacancy shall be supplied in this manner for a longer term than thirty days.

Mr. DOOLITTLE presented a memorial signed by over one thousand citizens of Alabama, remonstrating against negro rule, and praying for the continuance of military government over the State. It sets forth many alleged grievances and misrepresentations.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad and telegraph line across the Missouri river at Ft. Leavenworth reservation, Kansas. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. YATES introduced a bill to provide a temporary Government for the territory of Wyoming. Referred.

Mr. WILSON offered resolutions, which were adopted, asking information from the Secretary of War in relation to claims, if any, of subsistence stores purchased under orders of the War Department for Indians under charge of the Indian Bureau, for which payment has not been made, and the amount paid by the United States to the Pacific Railroad Company, Kansas Pacific Railroad and Northwestern Railroad Company, for transportation of troops and stores.

The bill to establish and declare the bridges and roads of the Cherokee Nation, and Chattanooga Railroad post routes was passed.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to grant relief for property destroyed by United States troops during the war. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GRIMES called up the bill for the relief of certain Government contractors, containing an appropriation of about $30,000. It was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour.

The resolution to admit Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, came up.

A substitute was offered that Mr. Thomas cannot be permitted to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, inasmuch as he allowed his minor son to leave the paternal roof and serve as a rebel soldier, and furnished him with one hundred dollars for the purpose, and also said he would aid and comfort and encouragement to the rebellion, which he was forbidden to give, for which, and in forbearing to make known that purpose to the proper authorities, he was guilty of misprison of treason, as defined by the existing law.

Mr. SUMNER opposed the admission of Thomas.

Mr. TRUMBULL favored his admission, denying that there was any evidence of disloyalty before the Senate.

Messrs. Yates, Sherman and Corbett opposed the admission.

Mr. BUCKALEW rose to speak, but gave way to adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House considered the bill concerning the rights of American citizens abroad.

A motion by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, to refer it to the Committee of the Whole was rejected.

A motion by Mr. BANKS to recommit the bill and amendments to the Foreign Committee was adopted.

Mr. BANKS asked leave for the Committee to report at any time.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, objected.

Mr. BANKS said he would move to suspend the rules on Monday for that purpose.

Mr. MILLER, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill giving eight dollars per month pension to every surviving officer and enlisted man in the military service of the United States who served conscientiously three months in the war of 1812, and who was honorably discharged, and who during the late rebellion had not adhered to the cause of the enemies of the United States, who can take the test oath, and are in circumstances which render them dependent on others for support. During its consideration the morning hour expired, and it went over till Monday next.

The SPEAKER presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, with a draft of a bill relative to the commercial relations of the United States with Spain and other colonies. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. KELLEY, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, asked leave to report a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to take immediate measures for the reduction of army expenses at and in the vicinity of New York city.

Mr. WOOD objected.

Mr. EGGLESTON introduced a bill supplementary to the act of July 14, 1862, to establish certain post roads. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. JULIAN presented a memorial from three representative bodies of the Society of Friends in the West, in reference to Indians. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the election case from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky.

Mr. KERR offered the following as a substitute for the resolutions reported by the Committee:

Resolved, That John Y. Brown, not having voluntarily given aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility against the United States, and having the majority of the votes cast at the general election held in said district for representative in this House, is entitled to admission and take the oath of office as representative from third district.

After debate, the substitute was rejected, 43 to 108, and the first of the resolutions reported from the Committee on Elections, that Mr. Brown is not entitled to take the oath or his seat was adopted. The two other resolutions ignoring the claim of Smith, etc., were recommitted.

Mr. WOOD having withdrawn his objection, Mr. KETCHAM'S resolution was introduced and passed.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of War relative to the sale of the Fort Leavenworth reservation. Referred.

Mr. DONNELLY introduced a bill to regulate the disposal of lands that may be hereafter given to aid in the construction of railroads. Referred. The bill gives all such lands to be sold to actual settlers at prices from one dollar twelve cents to five dollars per acre, according to distance from the railroads, the proceeds to go to the railroad companies for ten years, to be disposed of, after which such lands are: lands to be sold to settlers on long time, with a view to encourage the settlement of the country. The bill embodies the views of the Committee on Public Lands.

Adjourned.

There is a profound calculation in one of the French papers. It is proposed to start a company in Paris to dig for gold in the cemeteries—that which has been used in filling teeth. There are buried in Paris every day more than one hundred and twenty-five persons. It is reckoned that of these at least ten have auriferous jaws, and that in these ten there may be an average of ten auriferous teeth. So the calculation proceeds, and Paris is threatened with an insurrection company, sanctioned by law.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

New Atlantic Cable Authorized.

Disturbances Renewed in Cork.

A New Cable.

LISBON, February 13.—It is officially stated the Portuguese Government has authorized Edward Medlicott, Banker of Lisbon, and Thomas Runnell, Engineer of London, to lay a new telegraphic cable across the Atlantic. The line is to be run from Falmouth, England, to Oporto, thence to the Azores, and from those islands to some point on the coast of the United States. The new cable is to be submerged on the Allan principle, and it is estimated the total expense of the enterprise will not exceed £600,000 sterling.

Disturbances in Cork.

CORK, February 13.—Riotous disturbances were renewed yesterday. Several assaults were made upon the police in different parts of the city. The authorities are taking effective measures to put a stop to these disorders.

Lennon Acquitted.

DUBLIN, Evening, February 13.—Lennon is acquitted on the charge of killing Kelly.

Cholera on Shipboard.

BERLIN, Evening, February 13.—Bismarck promises a measure to prevent the repetition of cholera like that aboard the ship Leibnitz. Negotiations to that end have been commenced.

Farragut.

FLORENCE, Evening, February 13.—Farragut is suffering from opthalmia. The press of Italy assert that he is charged with an important mission to Rome and Crete.

Decrease in Bullion.

LONDON, Evening, February 13.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £149,000 in the week.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, February 13.—Consols closed at 93½@93¾ for both money and account. U. S. 5-20s 72; Illinois Central, 88½; Erie, 39¾; Atlantic and Great Western 25.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Evening, February 13.—United States Bonds, 87⅝.

Paris Money Market.

PARIS, February 13.—Bourse dull; rentes flat.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, February 13.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 10,000 bales; uplands, 11½d; Orleans, 11½d; to arrive; Orleans 11¾d.

Breadstuffs—Corn declined 6d; mixed western 33s 9d. Wheat declined 1d. Flour 37s. Western 34s 6d. Barley 3s 8d. Oats 2s 10d. Flour 37s. Peas 43s.

Provisions—Beef 117s 6d. Pork dull at 72s 6d. Lard 55s 6d. Cheese 62s. Bacon 58s 6d.

Tallow—Prime city 50s 6d. Other kinds quoted at 49s 6d. Spirits turpentine advanced 1s; advanced 42s. Refined petroleum declined 1s to 1d. Tallow steady at 45s 9d.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held in Philadelphia, on Tuesday next. The annual election of directors will be held at the same time and place.

—The Pittsburg, Mt. Vernon and Indianapolis Railroad Company filed its certificate of incorporation in the Secretary of State's office in Ohio, on Tuesday. The termini of said railroad are to be in and at the city of Coshocton and in and at the town of Bellefontaine. It is to run through the counties of Coshocton, Knox, Delaware, Union and Logan, via Mt. Vernon and Delaware. The capital stock is $1,500,000. The corporators are C. Cooper, Henry B. Curtis, Samuel Israel, Wm. Berger, W. R. Sapp, Geo. B. Potwin, John McCormick, Jared Sperry, John W. Russell, Melo Sperry, and Wm. Goodfellow, Jr. Hagerstown, Md., Baltimore, Wm. T. Bascomb, Wm. McClelland, W. H. Smith and C. H. Scribner.

—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad stock has reached $134 per share, the par being $100.

—Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Ohio and Great Kanawha Railway Company will be opened on Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1868, at New Lisbon, at Bower's store, and Salineville, Columbiana county, Ohio; at Nelo and Amsterdam, Jefferson county; at Jefferson, Fairview, Deerville and Freeport, Harrison county; Bridgeport, Belmont, Wheeling, Washington, Sancevaille, Point Pleasant and Cumberland, Guernsey county, and McConnelsville, Morgan county, Ohio.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was held on Monday in Philadelphia. The annual report of the Board of Directors was read. It states that the road has been maintained in excellent condition during the year, but the business has fallen far short of expectation.

The total tonnage in 1868 was		870,000
" " " 1867 "		762,000
Decrease in 1867		28,000
No. of passengers carried in 1868		305,410
" " " 1867		293,341
Decrease		88,931
The through business has increased.		
Through passengers in 1868		13,160
" " 1867		2,650
Increase		10,510
Tonnage of through freight in 1867		44,000
" " " 1868		44,780
Increase		780

The increase in through freight is mainly attributable to the anthracite coal trade, which cannot fail to increase annually.

The gross receipts from the road during the last year were:

From passengers	$307,941 68
Mail and miscellaneous	66,008 27
Freight	1,966,050 72
Total	$2,339,799 99
Receipts in 1866	2,340,491 71
Decrease in 1867	227,291 85
Or in net earnings to this Company of	55,499 20

An election for managers resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: Edward P. Gay, Wistar Morris, Jonathan Bacon, John M. Kennedy, Samuel T. Bodine, Washington Butcher, Jacob P. Jones, Henry D. Moore, Henry Duhring, J. Edgar Thomson.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of Somerset county will meet in convention in the borough of Somerset on Tuesday, 18th inst., to select delegates to the State Convention.

The Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Huntingdon has issued a call for a meeting of that body, addressing a circular to each individual member thereof, earnestly urging attendance on the occasion, as it is designed to ascertain the sense of the Committee on the policy of appointing a delegate to Chicago, or of calling a convention specially elected by the people to make such a delegate.

We have already announced that the Beaver county Republicans have elected delegates to the State Convention, and instructed them to support Grant, Curtin, Hartranft and Campbell. The Convention to nominate candidates for county officers will meet the first Monday in June. Among the resolutions adopted by the Committee were the following:

Resolved, That the Republican party of Beaver county having full confidence in the ability, statesmanship and patriotism of Gen. U. S. Grant, unanimously recommend his nomination for President of the United States. We are not of those who seek relief from this distinguished military chieftain before committing ourselves, because his past life, his unsullied military career, and especially his letter to the President on the removal of General Sheridan and recent letter to Gen. Schofield, his letter of the resignation of the Secretary of War, not only sufficiently express his hearty sympathy with the party and its principles, but stamp him as a man of the ability, honesty, and independence of character required for the high office.

Resolved, That Gov. Andrew J. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is the first choice of the party in this county for President of the United States, popularity with all classes of citizens of this Commonwealth, distinguished military services in the late war, the ability he displayed as chief magistrate, his unswerving devotion to the principles of the Republican party, all mark him as the most suitable man for that nomination, and with his name on the ticket we guarantee a glorious triumph in Pennsylvania at the coming election.

Another Narrow Escape.

An accident of a very serious character occurred on the Central Ohio Railroad, about seventeen miles west of Zanesville, on Friday night last. It is said the train was running at a high rate of speed, and when upon a curve at the point above indicated a broken rail threw the sleeping and one passenger car from the track, and buried them down an embankment about twenty-five feet in height, in the disordered state of affairs consequent upon such a sudden jump, the passengers in the sleeping car escaped uninjured. Those in the other car, however, were not so fortunate, but nearly every one received injuries of greater or less severity, though no one was killed outright. One man is now lying at Newark, so badly injured that it is feared he will not recover. The accident differed from those of a similar character which have occurred, in that the cars were not set on fire. They were lighted with coal oil lamps, but fortunately the sudden jerking of the cars extinguished the lights before the oil ignited. F

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE New York *Herald*, after surveying the political horizon and weighing all the chances, comes to the conclusion that Gen. GRANT will inevitably be the next President. Of his capacity it says:

"Finally, in his brief administration of the War Department General Grant has shown that the mind equal to the most effective combination of a million of men in the field is competent to shape the policy of half a dozen men in the Cabinet."

AT the regular meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, held in Baltimore on Wednesday, Mr. GARRETT, the Preside t, read an address, a large part of which related to the Connellsville road. It was as full and explicit as could be desired, and it dispels all doubt as to the immediate undertaking and early completion of that road.

FELIX BELLY---MR. SEWARD'S LAND BUSINESS.

We were told by the Atlantic Cable yesterday that "FELIX BELLY, the well known French railroad contractor of Central America, has been sentenced to pay a heavy fine for publishing a slanderous article against the Government of Nicaragua."

M. BELLY's name must be familiar to many of our readers. About the beginning of our late civil war, his arrival in New York from France *en route* for Mexico or Central America was duly announced in the newspapers as a matter of some significance. He was strongly suspected to be a confidential agent of the French Emperor. As such he had been for some time actively engaged in Central America in connection with the great *canal* project. Those able to see a little way beneath the surface of things, were well assured that he had been and was then employed in counteracting United States influence in that region for the advantage of France.

The sight of his name in the Atlantic telegram reminded us of having read at the time of its appearance a long and rather entertaining account of his manifold and exciting labors on the Isthmus, written by himself. It was published in the *Revue des deux Mondes*, of the 15th of July, 1860. Turning to the Review mentioned, and glancing over the pages of M. F. BELLY's article, our attention was arrested by two or three passages, which we had marked at the time of first reading them, and which, in view of events since taken place, are interesting at the present time. We may premise that in his narrative, M. BELLY—writing in 1860—appears to write with entire candor in regard to certain matters about which reticence and a degree of reserve would have seemed both decorous and expedient, if he had written his story in 1850. In 1860, affairs in the great Republic of the North had arrived at such a condition, that neither courtesy, nor policy imposed much restraint upon the agents of the European powers who had been scheming and striving for our destruction. We do not purpose, however, to give any analysis, or outline of the narrative, but merely to quote a few sentences from it. It is entitled "The Question of the American Isthmus—An Episode in the History of our Time." M. BELLY left Southampton, on board an English steamer, on the 17th of February, 1858. Having described his voyage and mentioned his landing at San Juan, he says:

"A quarter of an hour afterwards the whole town knew that the most devoted defender of Central American independence had just disembarked. Free course was given to conjecture, and circumstance conducive to the most extravagant suppositions. To put an end to these, I was obliged to assume an entirely unofficial role. I was in reality, a pioneer, an inquirer, a naturalist interested in new countries, desirous of enriching science by collections or discoveries. I informed myself in all the singularities of the place, I interrogated the professional men. I even laid the foundation of a museum, which, besides, should give me the opportunity of making known to France a country of which it was almost nothing. This harmless ruse succeeded as well as the state of the popular mind there permitted, and especially quite turned away attention from the question of the *canal*."

On the route to San Juan M. BELLY touched at St. Thomas, and was greatly surprised and delighted with the picturesque scene presented by the island and the town. He writes:

"The fort contained a garrison of one hundred and fifty soldiers, commanded by a Colonel—a force more than sufficient to guard a possession which no one covets, because all the world derives advantage from it."

To this remark he appends the following note:

"This is true as to Europe, but not as to the North Americans—*who wish to have a foot everywhere, and who thought to acquire St. Thomas from Denmark*—at the same time they were seeking to take the bay of Samana from the Dominican Republic. The sale sounded by the English press has ruined the former project; but the second will arrive to Success only by the cession of execution."

Let the reader recollect that this was published in Paris in July, 1860. We thus see that both those who praise and those who blame Mr. SEWARD for his commercial transactions in earthquakes, speak in ignorance, or in forgetfulness of the past. It seems that before July, 1860, our government—perhaps through Mr. CASS, Mr. BUCHANAN's Secretary of State—attempted to acquire Saint Thomas from Denmark, and that the plan was frustrated by the clamor of the European press. Mr. SEWARD renewing the attempt under more favorable circumstances, got the island without either alarm sounded or protest made by foreign powers—another evidence of the prestige gained by our recent war. Perhaps a careful examination of the archives at Washington would show that as little either of censure or applause is due the present Secretary for the idea of buying Alaska. That bargain, also, may have been suggested by the traditions of the State Department.

M. BELLY has much to say about the then recently founded and rising town of Aspinwall. We quote only a few lines in regard to what may be called the moral, or the personal aspects of the place at the time of his visit. The Frenchman's notion of American character seems to have been formed upon an acquaintance with certain representatives of us from the Southwest. He says:

"In order to be faithful to historical truth, I ought to add that we there met with the *elite* of the Filibusters without any concealment, and for months those systematic destroyers for whom human life a d all the rights which flow from it are nothing, appear before a theory or an interest. The knowledge gathered at Aspinwall, and the more complete development of his exploits has not modified the first impression. His figure is the secret of this character in the address, the skill and intelligence of his bright eyes when they were animated by a conversation, especially this in the stirring portion of the nation, and especially in the natives of the north, we may say that the absence of heart and sensibility is a national vice. In this point of view there is a gulf between the populations of Europe and this race destitute of intellectual and moral conditions to whom even religion is nothing but a hypocritical formalism which cannot prohibit the roasting of a slave over a slow fire, but proclaims as a crime the cutting of wood in the forest on Sunday. Hardly three months ago a poor colporteur was thus burnt for having distributed certain tracts against the vices of North Americans appear for some time to have been dominated by a single and unique idea—the acquisition, by dint of an ambition without limits, and an avarice without measure, of the princely domains of the clergy, often sickly, of the consuming mental vacuity, which, however, reveals an energetic spirit. Even among the children there is a precocity of vices and buoyancy appropriate to their age, substituting a serious and resolute character for the ordinary caprices of delicacy as to the exercises of social life. Where are the people to whom the practical part of the pretended Monroe Doctrine, that 'America belongs to the Americans,' has given over in advance to be devoured, the richest country in the world! Unfortunately it is easy to foresee the effect of such a principle among a people so inclined to apply it."

Some years ago, if we rightly remember, it was denied either officially, or unofficially, that M. BELLY, in the Central American operations, bore any political character. It was alleged that he represented simply a monied interest in his construction of *the canal*. However this may have been, he was brought into frequent relations with the Central American governments, and he made no secret that the interests of France would be promoted by the exclusion of North Americans from any ascendency in that part of the world. Now that he has been deemed worthy of prosecution and punishment for libelling a Central American government, there is some—if only a little—gratification of curiosity in reading an authentic word from himself on the subjects directly or indirectly connected with his Central American enterprises. His opinion of ourselves also, though not complimentary, is worth knowing.

THE FREE RAILROAD LAW—TREACHERY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

At the moment when the people of the State were congratulating themselves on the good prospect at Harrisburg of the passage of a genuine Free Railroad Law, and when praises to the Legislature for faithfulness to their pledges and the interests of the people were heard on all hands, all these high expectations and bright hopes are suddenly destroyed by treachery, which carries the mind back to the worst days of Legislative corruption. The Senate is the theater of this alarming faithlessness,—the House having proved faithful to the pledges given to the people by the responsible majority in that body. On Wednesday evening the Free Railroad bill, which had previously passed the House, was taken up in the Senate, and on the motion of Mr. LANDON, a substitution was made of another bill, which should it become a law would be a fraud on its face, and prove to be a stone in the place of the promised bread. That Mr. LANDON's intention is there shall be no genuine Free Railroad Law passed, is well known, and this is the method that has been chosen for accomplishing that object. The bill which the Senate, under his leadership, has substituted, is a swindle, consequently worse than none at all. While it would be utterly impracticable for the building of railroads, its presence on the statute book would operate as an impediment in future attempts in behalf of a real Free Law, and a bar to the special legislation which, in the absence of such a law, would be necessary, if we are ever to have another road which the Central Company, with its comprehensive monopoly powers, does not choose to build. It is precisely for this reason that the bogus law is urged. We repeat that, should it become a law, the State would be far worse off than it is now without a Free Law.

This is the state of the case, and what a disgraceful one it is! After three years of agitation, effort and failure, at the end of which time a public sentiment, surpassing in unanimity anything ever witnessed in this State, had grown up, the Republican party, in State Convention assembled, solemnly pledged themselves to the principle of the Free Railroad Law, and asked the people to trust them in regard to it. In the ensuing campaign and election, district, county and other conventions, as well as speakers and the Press, repeated that pledge and reaffirmed that promise. In no instance, we believe, did a convention, speaker or newspaper, take the opposite ground.

The Republicans, though losing their only State candidate by less than a thousand votes, carried both branches of the Legislature, the Republican majority in the Senate being five, in the House eight. In the subsequent canvass for Speaker of the Assembly, the most positive pledges were exacted from Mr. DAVIS before he could obtain the support of the Republican members. Without such pledges, no man could have been elected Speaker—and no man, if he at all valued his future—would have dared to violate them. A similar state of things compelled Speaker GRAHAM in the Senate, in framing the Railroad Committee of that body, to recognize the popular sentiment.

As we have said, the House has performed its duty well and lived up to all these pledges. But the Senate is recreant. We hold the Democrats to nothing, although the sentiment in their party, we doubt not, is as unmistakable as in the Republican party. All pervading as it is, this feeling, amounting to an absolute demand that will not be satisfied except by the fullest performance, embraces all parties, factions and classes. But on the Republicans in the Legislature—they being the majority—the responsibility rests; and they will be held to a fearful accountability if they fail. Why should they fail? On the one side are arrayed the whole people, holding in their hands and treasuring in their memory the pledges made in every form of which language is capable. Every valuable interest of our great State, in behalf of which these pledges were made, demands prompt fulfillment. On the other hand is the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—a huge monopoly with growing proportions, aiming at complete supremacy over the State and the control of the Legislature. It is a great monied corporation, and we see a majority of the Senate obedient to its command. As yet we know not how many Republicans and how many Democrats there are of the seventeen Senators who constitute the majority for this bogus bill, though we shall know, and the people shall know; and the record will live to frown the recreants from their positions, as a similar record has done to some of their predecessors. Nor does it matter at this moment so much who they are. We are addressing ourselves to the responsible Republican majority—pledged and bound as a party, and as men, to give the people at this session a genuine Free Railroad Law. And we know we speak in the name, not of the Republican masses only, but of the great body of the people of all parties, when we tell them that they will prove themselves brave men indeed—brave in no commendable sense, however—if they dare to return to their constituents after proving false to duty and their pledges. Let the fate of others now in an obscurity from which they will not soon emerge, warn them. With the people on the one side and the great monied monopoly on the other, no man who betrays the people to serve the monopoly, can ever hope to escape from perpetual odium.

Our Republican Senators—as Republicans, holding by their action in this matter the future in their hands—we implore to prove not recreant to the pledges which the party made to the people at Williamsport last fall. We implore Senators not to incur the suspicion which will inevitably rest on their names as the consequence of unfaithfulness. Every consideration of public interest, every motive which usually addresses itself to a faithful representative and a man who values a stainless name, appeals to them to pass the House bill. Let them pass it, and they will receive the applause of the people; but let them fail—let them perpetrate the swindle contained in the substitute, and all who contribute to such a result will be overwhelmed with condemnation.

CONSIDERABLE is said in Congress and rumored outside, about impeaching the President, in regard to which we hope there is more sound than substance. In our judgment the country can get along better with Mr. JOHNSON than without him if he is impeached out. We hope Congress—the Republican part of it at least—will address themselves to the questions of currency and revenue first and let Mr. JOHNSON slide.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial*, referring to the GRANT-JOHNSON correspondence says:

Mr. Seward quietly tells the whole story, and shows that there was a simple misunderstanding as to whether the General should call at the White House again on Monday, neither he nor the President attributing on the Saturday previous that there would be any immediate action by the Senate.

Had other gentlemen acted with the same conciliatory spirit as the Secretary of State has manifested, this "correspondence" would not have taken place.

It should be remembered that Mr. JOHNSON flooded the country with statements, made from the White House, through correspondents—particularly the correspondent of the *World*—designed to damage General GRANT. It was this fact that led to the correspondence, and General GRANT would have been wanting in spirit had he said a single word less than he did.

THE election in Arkansas to decide on the new Constitution, will take place on the 13th of next month. It is to be hoped that Congress will, before that time, amend the law by substituting a majority of all the votes cast for all the votes registered. As it stands now the law is subversive of the only correct principle in popular elections which recognizes the supremacy of the majority.

An English Lecturer on New York and Boston.

The Young People's Institute, of Hull, England, listened to a lecture a few evenings ago, delivered by Dr. Mackey, who has twice been appointed a special correspondent of the London *Times* to the United States, entitled "Two Trips to America." The lecturer affirmed that on landing in New York he found that his idea of the fraternity of the two nations was not reciprocated by the Gothamites. He accounted for this by the fact that the majority of the population were either not English descendants, or were people of bad character. In other States of America, he found the favorable feeling towards England existed very strongly. In Boston the love of England was very great, and the inhabitants were proud of England and Shakespeare, and of the Scotch and Robert Burns. The lecturer "grew so very tired of long straight streets that he positively longed to find a city where there was a crooked one, and that he found in Boston." Whittier came to Boston from New York was regarded with disfavor by the people of the former place, and New York returned the compliment. He considered Boston a very pleasant city, whose people were refined and cultivated, and who treat every Englishman with hospitality.

The Camden and Amboy Monopoly.

The citizens of Tom's River, New Jersey, met on Monday evening for the purpose of urging the Legislature of that State to grant a charter for a railroad from Manchester to Camden. Statements were read showing that real estate through that portion of the country where the proposed line of competition will be located, with the Camden and Amboy Railroad, will be advanced in value $10,000,000, and by building the Barnegat road, over $6,000,000 more. It was further shown that these roads would open up large tracts of muck land, in which are to be found immense quantities of this valuable fertilizer. The road to Barnegat would traverse a section of country affording as pleasant watering places as can be found in all New Jersey. The feeling against the Camden and Amboy Monopoly is daily growing in strength, and it is predicted that it will be unsafe for a candidate to appear before the people of New Jersey, who has ever failed to advocate measures for general relief.

GOV. GEARY sent to the House of Representatives, a few days ago, a message containing his reasons for not approving a bill to provide a county poor house in Northumberland county. After pointing out many nonsensical conditions and its almost innumerable grammatical blunders, the Governor concludes as follows:

But why enumerate further? The whole bill is full of gross inaccuracies, errors, and the most palpable incongruities; and neither the Executive nor the Secretary of the Commonwealth has any authority to correct them. To put such an enactment in force, would be to make the age of free schools would be a reproach to the State, which I am unwilling to sanction.

Governor GEARY has done a real service by calling attention to the necessity for exercising great care in the preparation of laws, some of which prove the need of the schoolmaster even in the Capitol.

COAL IN ALASKA.—The United States Coast survey sent out last summer, on an exploring expedition to Alaska, under charge of Mr. Davidson. The expedition has returned and the officer in charge has made his report. The principal discovery made was a vein of excellent coal, over five feet in thickness, not far from Sitka and said to be the best on the Pacific Coast. Indications were found of other veins of equal value. The fisheries were found of great importance and value. Mr. Davidson reports the climate as detestable for most of the time spent in the country, owing to the incessant rains. Over fifty inches fell during August, September and October, and of this amount, twenty-one inches fell in August.

BOSTON seems to be in the frame of mind of the man whose chief concern was what he should do to be saved. There is some prospect of receiving some consolation, for we learn that an invitation, signed by nearly the whole of the Senate and over one hundred members of the House of Representatives, has been extended to Edward Crane, Esq., of Dorchester, to address the Legislature of Massachusetts on the subject of transportation and what in his judgment can be done to make Boston a port of shipment for the cereal products of the West.

A LETTER written by the late Gov. Andrew, three days before his death, closes as follows:

"The tendency of the hour is toward Grant. And that is best. It is not the ideal good. It is bad for the country that he must leave his present post—bad for him, the soldier, to try and endure the hard fate which awaits him, in civil life. But it is the apparently best practical good the country can have. And Grant is so square and honest a man that I believe he is bound to be *right* in the main *everywhere*."

A MONTGOMERY, Alabama, correspondent telegraphed to his paper that "a full set of radical officers would be elected in Alabama." He was greatly surprised to read that "*awful set* of radical officers would be elected."

The Social Condition of Tennessee.

Herman Bokum, Esq., Commissioner of Emigration for the State of Tennessee, publishes a card in the Philadelphia papers, in which he states the action of an immigration meeting lately held in Cleveland, Tennessee. Resolutions were passed at the meeting guaranteeing to emigrants all the immunities and privileges enjoyed elsewhere, not only in personal security, but hearty co-operation in developing the resources of the country; inviting all good men with their families and extending the right hand of fellowship to all persons who may wish to become citizens of the country and honestly discharge the duties devolving upon them. Cleveland is a beautiful town, of about fifteen hundred inhabitants, located on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, and is the county seat of Bradley county. The county is well adapted to the growth of the cereals, is rich in minerals and water-power, and therefore well calculated for the establishing of manufactures. Cleveland is also the outlet of the celebrated Ducktown Mines in Polk county, and under a recent act of the Legislature the issue of $50,000 worth of bonds has been authorized to construct a railroad to the mines. This road will run along the line of the Oconee river, the fall of which, from its headwaters to its mouth, is three thousand feet. The population in three thousand souls at the Ducktown Mines, the water-power and the arable land that will be made available by the railroad, there is room for an agricultural emigration that will have their markets at their very doors wherever they settle.

Thaddeus Stevens on Grant.

Since the publication of General Grant's last letter to President Johnson, the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens is understood to have said that, while he had previously accepted General Grant as the probable candidate of the Republican party at the next Presidential election, he would in the future cordially indorse him and support his claims for the nomination as earnestly as his health and circumstances would permit. He was very pointed in his commendation of the General's bold denials of the President's falsehoods, and expressed the opinion that his course in this matter gives satisfactory assurance that if he is elected President, he will not attempt to carry out a thoroughly Democratic policy, and further, that it indicated back bone in civil or political matters equal to that exhibited by the General in his military career.

Severe Treatment.

A fellow-passenger, by the Siberia, of the new British Minister, Mr. Thornton, gives the Louisville *Journal* the following notice of an incident of the very stormy passage:

"While the hurricane was blowing fiercest, and the vessel straining and laboring to ride the billows safely, a monster wave swept over her, broke into Mr. Thornton's room and washed him out of bed. All the water ran into the main saloon just as another huge wave rolled over the ship and struck the saloon, causing everybody to skedaddle, and 'drowning out' everything in the cabin. The luckless and clotheless Minister, frantic with alarm and on account of his merciless ducking, rushed into the Captain's quarters, as a last and desperate resort, where he staid until the troubled waters calmed down."

THE SOUTH.

General Hancock has ordered the establishment of four new military posts on the Northwestern frontier of Texas, for the more efficient protection of that locality. The new posts will be named Forts Gauch, Griffin, Richardson and Burnham. If approved by the Secretary of War, the work will be pushed forward with dispatch.

Vessels freighted with 13,391 bales of upland cotton, valued at nearly $1,000,000 cleared at Savannah, Georgia, a few days since. This is the largest day's export from that point since the war.

Mrs. E. A. Pollard has been released on $500 bail in Baltimore. She was indicted upon a charge of common assault only in shooting Dr. Moore.

Oranges and strawberries are abundant in the New Orleans markets.

Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland, is charged with being ready to take the test oath, when it is notorious that he was in sympathy with the rebels during all the war, and that he gave his son material assistance to go into the ranks of the enemy of his country. The loyal men of Maryland had prescribed an oath as a condition precedent to exercising the right of suffrage. This oath was intended to protect them from returned rebel soldiers. Mr. Thomas refused to take the test oath, and was sustained in such refusal by Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

A Florida correspondent, writing under date of February 5th, is anxious that the Constitution may be adopted and that good officers may be elected under it, to the end that the country may be peopled by those who will develop the riches of its vast area, now lying in one almost unbroken wilderness. He says that men with means to improve the State, who while advancing their own interest would advance that of all their neighbors, are now waiting to hear the result of the Convention, and if a stable republican government can be secured they will come. They are not afraid of "negro supremacy," the great bug-a-boo of negro equality haters.

An old colored man named Robert Hogg was murdered in Marshall county, Tennessee, on Tuesday, by an ex-rebel soldier named Miner W. Aiken, under most atrocious circumstances. In 1865, Aiken attempted the life of a Tennessee legislator and succeeded in getting away to Missouri. On returning to his former home, Aiken fell in with Hogg, a quiet and inoffensive old man of sixty-five years, who was unacquainted with him save by reputation. Hogg incidentally referred to Aiken's return and remarked that it would not be well to get in the way of the man whom he had previously endeavored to kill. Aiken immediately shot the old man, and warned several white witnesses of of the deed that he would shoot any man who attempted to bury his victim. Three days subsequent to the murder, some colored men secured the body and buried it. The facts have been laid before the Freedmen's Bureau, but the presence of the "Ruxlux Klan" gives to the desperado, unless extraordinary means are used, almost certain immunity from arrest.

A Richmond, Virginia, correspondent says that everywhere during the day one meets freed men, women and children going to and fro with baskets to the several soup-houses established by the Government in different localities to keep these unfortunate people from starving. There is no work for them and they are perfectly destitute. The county pays for their soup and wood, and scanty enough is the supply they get of both.

A Nashville writer says that the habits engendered by slavery, the imitation of Southern whites, who work only because they can't help it, have made the blacks less industrious than they would have been. Where they have been most fairly treated they have generally worked best.

A correspondent from Richmond writes that one "old Union" flag has been worn out since the Convention commenced its sessions, and the blue banner of Virginia, with its threatening legend, *Sic Semper Tyrannis*," made memorable by Booth at Ford's theatre, has assumed a very ragged appearance.

A prominent member of the Virginia Convention remarked to a gentlemen a few days ago that "with the Constitution ratified and Grant elected President, the bonds of Virginia would go up to par at once. He would write to his brother in the North to purchase $800,000 of them at once."

PERSONAL.

—T. P. Pinkham, seventy-one years of age, died suddenly, in Lafayette, Ind., last week. He was in good health till about half an hour before his death, when he went down stairs and remarked: "I am going home; in half an hour—in thirty minutes—I shall be a corpse." He quietly proceeded to give directions about his funeral, and, commending his soul to his Maker, expired in exactly thirty four minutes. His relatives wanted to go for a doctor, but he said, "It is no use; I shall go hence in half an hour."

—The La Crosse (Wis.) *Republican* says that a young Winnebago, named Hawnick, left his camp on the Lemonweir, about thirty five miles beyond the Tunnel, Thursday morning at daylight, and reached La Crosse the same evening at 10 o'clock—equal to a distance of seventy-five miles in about sixteen hours. The Indian was about town the next day without any thought of fatigue, or of being a "distinguished wailker."

—The first time we ever heard of Horace Greeley speak, says a contemporary, he commenced by saying: "I had the honor of being the most unpopular member of the Thirtieth Congress." In the last *Ledger* he explains the cause of his unpopularity and how narrowly he escaped expulsion. One of his first movements was to make a thorough *expose* in the *Tribune* of the swindle perpetrated by overcharging in the matter of mileage. This brought upon him the dire wrath of a majority of the members, and it was proposed to expel him for slander. "But that movement," he says, was arrested by a personal remonstrance from Hon. John Wentworth, then a leading Democrat. 'Why, you blessed fools!' warmly inquired 'Long John,' 'do you want to make him President?' They didn't, and so subsided."

—Brigham Young, the Pope of Polygamists, has remonstrated with his saints on the subject of physicians. He objects at present to their employment, and believes that people will get well, if they are going to at all, without any interference by the faculty.

—A gentleman in Hartford, Conn., lately bought a crow and had it cooked as an experiment. He invited two of his friends to dine with him, and they pronounced it the best partridge they had ever eaten. He is elated at having discovered a new game bird, and offers fifty cents apiece for crows.

—The vice president of a suburban railroad applied to Commodore Vanderbilt, recently, for a pass over the Central Railroad. The reply was: "Certainly, I can pass him, but what do you ask for your infernal old railroad?"

—The recent election of Rev. Dr. Paddock, of Detroit, as Missionary Bishop of the Episcopal church in Oregon and in Washington territory, seems likely to make some trouble. Many contend that the election was not canonical, on the ground that there was not a quorum of the house of bishops present at the meeting in New York. The foreign missionary bishops are members of the house by a recent canon; and, counting them, there was no quorum present, and only a bare quorum not counting them. The bishops only were present when Dr. Paddock was elected by eleven votes on the ninth ballot; Rev. O. W. Whitaker, of Nevada, receiving ten votes until the ninth balloting. Mr. Whitaker was the candidate of the more moderate party, and hopes that Dr. Paddock is not regarded as an extreme man in the high church direction. It seems probable that, under all the circumstances, Dr. Paddock will decline the appointment.

—Mexican gossip states that Maximilian was personally popular. His habits were temperate, and he was inclined to be industrious, but he soon got a distaste for the petty cares of the Mexican Empire, and was glad to escape to his retreat at Orizaba, "to catch butterflies." Maximilian was vain, handsome, and polite, but he was neither a hero nor a saint, although he was far too good to perform Louis Napoleon's dirty work. He was less ambitious than Poor Carlotta, who bishops only were powerful power was a passion. She was stately and good looking, and more infatuated with empire than her husband. The royal couple spared no trouble to ingratiate themselves with the Mexicans, and as a treat for the end sat at breakfast the "mangey butter," which is another name for the yellow worms used by the Mexican Indians. Although personally honorable, he contrived to surround himself with tigers and rascals, of whose character he was not ignorant. He went to Mexico with good intentions, and his native honesty and Hapsburg pride led him to meet his fate, and it is said the promptings of an ambitious mother, and the insanity of his wife, had nothing with the world, and made him resolve on his last act of self-sacrifice.

The director of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following account of wheat and wheat flour imported into Great Britain during the past fiscal year, and the proportions furnished by each country: Total amount imported into Great Britain, 29,941,658 quintals, of 112 lbs. Of this quantity, Russia furnished about 35 per cent.; the North German Union, 19 per cent.; France, 10 per cent.; United States, nearly 6 per cent.; Turkey, 3 per cent.; Denmark, 2 per cent.; Egypt, 2-10 of 1 per cent.; British North America, 1 per cent., and all other countries, nearly 12 per cent.

The annual report of the New York Board of Metropolitan Police shows that 3,971 prostitutes were arrested in 1867, that 687 seamstresses went to the station-house, that there were 617 arrests for violation of the excise law, and 567 for violation of health laws. Thirty editors and forty-two reporters got into the lock-up—for what terrible crime it is not stated.

Brazil is more a new world of hope and progress than any other land now existing. But the most desirable lands are far in the interior, as those of Kentucky and Ohio were a hundred years ago, and uninhabited tracts, filled with all the luxuriance of tropical vegetation, wait the explorations of new Agassizs.

CITY MATTERS.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED.—John Robinson was arrested by tipstave Smith on a process and attachment, the former for an assault and the latter for contempt. He was committed to the county jail.

INSOLVENT RELEASED.—Patrick Barrett, who was convicted of illegal liquor selling, and sentenced to ninety days imprisonment in the county jail and to pay a fine and costs, having served his term of imprisonment, yesterday made application to court to be relieved from the fine and costs by claiming the benefit of the insolvent act. The court granted his application, and he was released.

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURIST.—Messrs. J. M. & G. D. Knester, late of the *Lawrence Journal*, New Castle, have purchased the *National Agriculturist*, of this city, and will conduct it under the title of the *National Agricultural and Pennsylvania Farm Journal*. These gentlemen are experienced journalists, and it is their intention to make their periodical one of the best of the kind in the State. They have a fine field open before them, and have the requisite tact and ability to work it to the mutual advantage of the public and themselves. We welcome them to our city, and wish them abundant success in their new enterprise.

TEMPERANCE IN READING.—The Rev. Alexander Clark, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Fifth street, will deliver a lecture in his own pulpit on Sabbath evening next, on a subject that is at present exciting considerable attention. The influence of a cheap and vicious literature is almost if not altogether as dangerous to the rising generation as the influence of intemperance in drink. The church should take a stand, and all right-minded people should unite in suppressing a traffic which secretly corrupts the public morals and jeopardizes the purity of every home. We are glad to know that our principal newspaper dealers are making an effort to effect a reform in this particular, and their noble endeavors should be seconded by all.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

In regard to saints' days in general, journalists are not expected in this country to concern themselves much. But if we allowed the fourteenth of February to pass without devoting a few lines at least to Saint VALENTINE, we should be guilty, not merely of a peccadillo of omission, but of grave dereliction in the duty we owe our readers. We have always entertained great respect for Saint VALENTINE. We are also aware that he is looked upon with much respect by the American people. He is the only saint in the calendar who enjoys the general recognition of Protestants.

We have observed that the most venerable characters in the Hagiology—such as Saint PAUL, Saint PETER and the Evangelists, are frequently referred to without the prefix of distinction which they could claim by canonization, in virtue of which their names stand in the almanac. We are pleased to know and say that gentle bishop VALENTINE is seldom or never thus slightingly treated. Even in this Protestant country he generally receives his due title, and hence may be justly said to be a saint by Democratic suffrage as well as by solemn ecclesiastical publication.

The VALENTINE of church tradition has been so grossly misrepresented by unscrupulous romancers that we think we cannot better show our regard for his character or more oblige our readers, than by laying before them the authentic account of him contained in the *Legenda Aurea*, or Golden Legends. In that venerable collection the legend of Saint VALENTINE runs as follows, when rendered into the vulgar tongue:

THE LEGEND OF ST. VALENTINE.

"Valentine was an honorable priest whom Claudius, the Emperor, caused to come to him and to whom he said: 'Valentine, why is this? Wherefore art thou not in our friendship? Adore our gods and renounce they vain belief.' Valentine replied: 'Knewest thou the grace of God, thou wouldst never say such things, but thou wouldst renounce thy idols and thou wouldst adore the God who is in heaven.' And then an officer who was near Claudius said: 'Valentine, what sayest thou about our gods and their sanctity?' And Valentine said: 'I say nothing about them, except that they were men, real wretches all filled with every kind of pollution.' Claudius then said: 'If Christ is the true God, why dost thou not say so?' And Valentine replied: 'Verily, Christ is the only God; and if thou bell evest in him, thy soul shall be saved and thy prosperity shall increase; victory shall be granted thee over all thine enemies.' And then Claudius said to those who were there: 'Romans, hear how he speaks with wisdom and uprightness.' And then the Governor said: 'The Emperor is deceived; shall we renounce that which we have believed from our infancy?' And then the heart of Claudius was changed, and Valentine was given in charge to one of the chief officers of the Empire, and when he had led Valentine into his house, the Saint spake thus: 'Lord Jesus Christ, who art the true light, illumine this household that they may recognize Thee as the true God.' And then the officer said to him: 'I am surprised that thou sayest that Christ is the true light, and verily if He illumines my poor daughter who has been so long a time blind, I will do whatsoever thou shalt tell me to do.' and then Valentine, blessed and happy made prayer to God, and he gave sight to the blind girl and he converted all those of the household. And then the Emperor commanded that Valentine's head should be cut off about the year of our Lord Jesus Christ two hundred and eighty."

Thus it stands written about SAINT VALENTINE in the *Legenda Aurea*. As to how his day came to be observed as it is now observed in England, Scotland, and this country, there are different opinions. Doctors agree in saying that the practice of making presents and exchanging love letters on Saint VALENTINE's day was introduced into England by the Normans. One writer says that "SAINT VALENTINE was a man of most admirable parts, and so famous for his love and charity, that the custom of choosing Valentines upon his festival, took its rise from thence." Others find an ornithological origin of the custom, and tell us that the birds were supposed to select their mates on that day. Others again trace the custom away back to the times of Pagan Rome, and say a custom then prevalent and liable to abuse, received a Christian tone and direction in the mode of celebrating St. VALENTINE's Day now in vogue. The following hymn to Saint VALENTINE was written by LEIGH HUNT. We must inform the reader that, according to a tradition not mentioned in the Golden Legends, VALENTINE was not merely a Priest, but a Bishop:

HYMN TO BISHOP ST. VALENTINE.

The day, the only day, returns,
When Nature's face forgets to frown,
When Summer time in Winter burns—
When a February dawn
Is the sun's day in lawn,
Father than Autora's din of ears,
And a blood of all wind vagaries,
And a shower of blissfulness,
That leaves a rose in every place;
And over all a face divine,
Face soul-shattered, face most fine,
Face intellectual, face most true,
Even thine,—yes, even thine,—
Saint Valentine! Saint Valentine!

Bell-birds dawning!—see! he comes
With the jewels on his thumbs
Coaxing the air to sing!
(For to us, as all to-day)
See his gift leaves! and how
See the delight it is!
See his trusty pastoral crook
And his dear wallet by his look
(Some sweet tome *De Arte Amandi*)—
And his tact (we must not study)—
Love-cocks touching either cheek,
And black, though with a silver streak,
As though he'd just come back
And his look twixt mock and bold—
How gay! how young! how old!
Sweetly tipped and earnest-eyed;
And (if I dare say) a bit
Like Bishop Valentine,
Except for vestments and ornithology,
And, like a proper rubric star,
Hath given us a new "Collar,"
So full of flowers and birdly talking
This like an Eden-bower to walk in.

Such another See is thine,
O thou Bishop Valentine,
Such another,—but missing
To this as Eden to a fog,
For all the world's thy diocese—
All the towns and all the trees,
And all the barns and villages.
The whole rising generation
Is thy lovely congregation,
Enviable as indeed thy station;
Tithes do none there but propitiation,
Dean and chapter no vexation,
Heresy no opulation;
Begged is beg'd participation;
No one wishes this translation,
Except for the higher translation;
All decree thee consecration!
Beatification,
Canonization,
Allery out, with heart-prostration,
Sweet Bishop Valentine!
Sweet, O sweet's thy visitation!
And Paradise thy confirmation!

THE NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Description of the Edifice---Its Dedication---Sale of Seats, &c.

Many of our readers have observed a neat gothic structure in Allegheny, whose attractive spire was the first of the kind to rear its point heavenward, in our sister city. Located on the corner of Lincoln and Grant avenues, in the midst of a rapidly growing section—and the most westward of any city church, at the beginning of the enterprise—it seems to meet a public want.

The congregation were organized in 1862, and have, until this time, worshipped in the chapel of the Theological Seminary, on Ridge street. Under the pastoral care of Rev. A. Hodge, D.D., who was called by the unanimous voice of the congregation in 1865, a new impulse was given to the North Church; immediately after his installation, the trustees were instructed by the congregation to purchase the lot, and contract for the erection of the church edifice which is but now completed.

The lot is 96x100 feet, the building occupying 52x80 feet, with tower and porch projection, flanking the northward front. The ceiling is 85 feet from the floor to the apex, vaulted, and finished in stucco mouldings, springing from corbels between each pair of windows. The walls and ceilings are finished in pure white, relieved by four pairs of painted windows of beautiful and elaborate stained glass, with scriptural emblems in the kite heads, executed in the highest style of the art, in leaden sash, together with one large and two flanking windows in front, and a neat and richly ornamented oriole window, over the pulpit recess in the rear.

The foundations are very massive and expose several courses of well cut stone. The walls are brick, heavy, and still further strengthened by massive stone-capped buttresses. The style is Gothic, with high pointed gables, surmounted by cut stone copings. All the trimmings of the doors, windows, and exposed parts of both building proper and tower, are of cut stone. The exterior walls are painted a good stone color, with just sufficient contrast to reveal the stone trimmings.

Entering by an easy flight of stone steps, we find the principal vestibule in the tower, 13x13 feet, floored in bright blue and buff encaustic tile. From this vestibule a comfortable stairway ascends to the gallery, and also to the upper stories of the tower. Opposite, on the eastern front, there is a vestibule in the entrance porch, reached by a few easy stone steps, the two entrances giving easy access to the church proper. By this arrangement, much room is saved for seats, the vestibules being outside of and directly connected with the body of the church.

Inside the church proper, and separated from either vestibule by folding doors, we find a spacious aisle across the front, a broad center aisle leading to the pulpit, with aisles at each side giving easy access to four blocks, containing ninety-four comfortable pews, finished in oak, with carved walnut arms and backs. And here we find an original and valuable arrangement, by which pews of varied length are distributed alternately throughout the church, instead of each side being arranged in entire blocks, by themselves, as is common. The pews on the middle aisles, for instance, are calculated to seat comfortably five and seven persons, alternately, giving about nineteen inches to each; while those on the side aisles are arranged to accommodate four and six persons. This excellent arrangement is obtained by so placing the partitions in the block, which is about seventeen and a half feet long, as to give the desired distribution of longer and shorter pews, on each side, alternately. The pews will quite comfortably seat 570 persons, on the main floor, and have room on the wide gallery, extending across the front, for at least 100 more.

The floors are carpeted throughout in crimson, and the pews are well cushioned in the same warm color.

The pulpit is plain but neat, finished in oiled walnut, with furniture to match.

The church is lighted by two sun burners, of some forty-five lights each, and ventilated through the ceiling and roof by two of Emerson's ventilators, to permit the escape of the heated air. Cold air flues, with communicating registers, are arranged in the wal

The Daily Commercial

Sweden and Bishop Tegner.

Sweden is not much known, or talked about in this country. Only a few years ago, that northern region was still less interesting to most of us than it is now. Swedish iron has long been an important object. As the native land of Linnæus and of Swedenborg, Sweden was often named, though often, probably, almost without a much more definite idea of its characteristics, or geographical relations than if it had been Lapland. Then Jenny Lind, the wonderful singer, appeared in the South, and as "The Swedish Nightingale" turned the thoughts of men towards her home in the North. About the same time the publication of Miss Bremer's novels, in English, did much to familiarize us with the peculiarities of the country in which their scenes were laid. Besides the interest of the stories and the excellent character painting, it was pleasant in books, amidst our own cold weather to realize "the grand feature of Sweden and of the north generally a conquered winter." Then tens of thousands in America have had their imaginations awakened to the interest of the same country by Longfellow's prose sketch of Bishop Tegner, and by his translation of that poet's "Children of the Lord's Supper." All thus interested and many more will read with satisfaction the following account of a visit to Lund which we condense from a German newspaper. As an an introduction to the sketch we may tell, or remind our readers that Lund is situated about eight miles from the Sound, and twenty-four miles from Copenhagen. It is one of the oldest cities in Europe. In the times of Paganism it had 80,000 inhabitants, and abounded in wealth of all sorts, gathered on all shores, by Scanian pirates. In the near neighborhood of Lund the Scandinavian monarchs were chosen kings of Scania. The place of election was a high hill—still standing—and often visited by travelers. The University of Lund was founded in 1479, and occupies the buildings of an old castle. About 500 students commonly attend it.

"We proceeded to Lund. This city, the ancient *Londinum Gothorum*—once a powerful bishop's see and the center of the Danish realm, has become quiet—easily lying there amidst its gardens and promenades and warning off all noise and turmoil. At the time of our visit both professors and students had gone away for the holidays and the streets were like those of a city of the dead; the sun brooded over the huge bulk of the cathedral, and we began our survey by taking our seats on benches beneath the primitive beach linden and chestnut trees of the "Lundhof," and directly over against the brazen statue of Tegner—where we dreamed away half an hour. By the way, the name Tegner is always accented on the second syllable and pronounced as if written Tengner.

"Tegner! So I had at last reached my first goal and saw that one of my wishes realized. It is not surprising when we find in Tegner a manner of expression which other poets far superior to him in genius strive after in vain. What is the Swedish Skald in the presence of Goethe or Shakespeare! However, in the harp of our German poet the string is wanting that sounds of Golgotha, and the exalted English poet knew not the grace, beautiful in its forms, that characterizes the Hellenic spirit. While Goethe remains a stranger to the people, properly so called, and Shakespeare repels those of the Latin stock, enamored of form, Tegner has become the favorite poet of his nation in the widest sense of the word. The educated Swede reads his poems with the same rapture as the simplest countryman; his works are found in the palace as in the cottage, and seldom is a peasant or unsophisticated woman of the rustic class met with who does not know by heart whole passages of his poetry. Something like this the Italians are able to show in the case of Tasso. But neither Goethe, nor even Schiller finds the same measure of acceptance among the humble classes of their countrymen.

"One gets a peculiar impression from visiting the insignificant house which Tegner inhabited in Lund after his marriage with Anna Myhrmann. It is little and poverty stricken as the dwelling of a plain day laborer. It appears the poorer as the whole street in which it stands consists of houses of the same sort, with children playing before the doors and grass growing from the crevices of the pavement. The study of the poet consisted of two front rooms, furnished with big stoves. Both are now desolate and forsaken as left by the departure of the owner. The curtains hang down from the walls, and the floors and the sills of the lower windows are covered with dust. The second of these rooms was the adytum of the poet in which *Frithjof* was composed, and which was illumined with 'the morning dawn of Gerda.'" Here were still found some relics of the poet in the form of furniture and household utensils, an old sofa very hard, and covered with black—which served as a bed; a stand for a wash basin; a writing desk covered with green cloth; a lamp with a tin shade, and, finally, a looking glass over a box. Every article completely used—worn out, and of incredible plainness in style and structure. There was nothing else in the chamber to interest, except the worn places in the floor where the poet, in his walks up and down, was wont to turn.

"The impression produced by the inspection of these rooms is unutterably sad. At the time he occupied this house—which was his own property—Tegner was in circumstances of comfort comfort compared with his former state. In the presence of these relics of the past and evidences of his poverty, how full of meaning is the stanza in his morning psalm:

> Against pale want
> Defend my door;
> Give me this day my bread,
> Continue to give it me.

"In his biography we read with astonishment what a paltry sum he received as a salary. But as a pastor's son, he had been trained in the school of self-denial and almost of want. The poverty of his youth did not, however, prevent him from being a laborious and distinguished student at Lund, and quite probably to the hardships of his mature life he owed some of the qualities which enabled him to become the favorite poet of a nation. In the English language, too, his name will live in fame and honor as long as the name of his translator, Longfellow."

Treatment of the Insane.

At the recent annual meeting of the New York Medical Society, in Albany, Dr. John T. Gray, of the Utica Insane Asylum, read a paper on the relations of insanity to medicine, which contained some important suggestions, and which, we think, will be novel to the public. In these days, when the proper modes of treating the insane are being so thoroughly discussed with a view to benefiting the condition of this unfortunate class, and securing, so far as is possible, the reinstatement of reason, no excuse is needed for calling attention to any views, new or old, which promise aid in this important department of benevolent operations. We do not assume to pronounce upon the correctness of the theories advanced by Dr. Gray, but only give them as reported.

In speaking of the great reforms that have been introduced into many asylums, he says that the last relic of delusion is that insanity is a disease of the mind; that the great truth is that the treatment of the insane is a branch of medicine; that lunacy must now be considered as a bodily disease, and should be so treated. He asserts that it is almost always accompanied by a disorder of the organs of the body, and that their condition is the potential cause of the state of mental aberration. Consequently he would urge the importance of teaching medical students how to treat cases of this disease—insanity—and he would have the insane, before being sent to an asylum, submitted to the observation and care of ordinary physicians, in the belief that much might thus be done to lessen the evil. Medical students can learn the symptoms and treatment of insanity in the regular course of their instruction, and should be allowed access to the asylums. Dr. Rush gave such instruction in 1791, and his example has been followed by others, and within a comparatively short time in Germany diseases of the mind have been made a special branch of study. In answer to the natural inquiry that might be made,—would not the insane always be generally treated in asylums?—Dr. Gray says: "Suppose they should be: it would be the duty of the physician to attempt to arrest it as soon as possible, and even if only one case in a hundred should be presented, it would be the duty of the medical man to be prepared to aid that one unfortunate."

Macbeth inquired of the doctor, "Can't thou not minister to a mind diseased?" Such is the question the public is now putting to our whole medical faculty, and we have strong hopes that we are approaching a time and a state of knowledge when the true wants of the insane shall be more fully met and the ratio of cures be greatly increased over the present results of treatment. The articles by Dr. Howe and others, recently published in our columns, show that the attention of philanthropists is turning in this direction, and, in the language of a quaint old man in "asking a blessing" at table "*Much good may it do us!*"

Sound and Silence.

Sound consists in waves or pulses traveling through the air. Now a wave consists of an elevation and a depression. Suppose that two waves come together. If elevation meet elevation they augment each other, and a double elevation is the consequence; if depression meet depression, the effect is similar; we have a depression of double the depth. But if elevation meet depression, what follows? Clearly they destroy each other, and the result is—nothing. So it follows that when two sounds meet in such a manner that the elevations of the waves of one meet the depressions of the waves of the other, silence is produced. Just the same thing occurs in the case of light, which is also a wave motion. An optician (we don't mean a spectacle and telescope maker, but a scientific student of optics,) can make two rays of light so clash that darkness is the result. In an ordinary tuning fork the vibrations of one prong do really, to a considerable extent, destroy those of the other. Any one may convince himself of this by sounding a fork and then placing a card board tube over one prong—of course, without bringing tube and prong into contact. The emitted sound will be stronger than when both prongs were exposed. The actual silencing of one prong by another may thus be heard—sound a fork and hold it to the ear, slowly turn it round, and you will hear the sound continually die out and revive again. The points of silence are easily discovered; they are in the directions of the corners of the prong. It is here that elevation—of the waves generated by one prong—meets depression—of the waves generated by the other. One kills the other and we have silence.—*Once a Week.*

Eccentricities of the Flesh.

The experience of medical men leads them to know we are by no means all constituted alike with respect to those things which we can take and those things which we should avoid. Experience is a guide to most men in such matters. There are some peoples however, who are so peculiarly constituted, that matters the most harmless to the mass of mankind, act upon them in the most distressing manner. For instance, some persons cannot eat a lobster salad without its having a very curious effect upon their complexion. We know a lady who once indulged at supper time in a salad of this kind, and upon her return to the ball room, her face and neck immediately became covered with spots, obliging her to retire. Cockles and shrimps have a like effect upon persons thus peculiarly constituted. A medical friend tells us that eating veal gives a lady of his acquaintance the nettle-rash, and that orange peel has produced great nervous excitement. Figs, again, give rise in some people to what is termed "formication," or a sensation like the tickling movements of ants upon the palate. The most extraordinary example of the adverse influence of a common article of food upon the human stomach, is related by a surgeon of one of our public hospitals. He says that a patient of his cannot touch rice without the most extreme discomfort. "On one occasion, when at a dinner party, he felt the symptoms of rice poisoning come on, and was, as usual, obliged to retire from the table, though he had not partaken of any dish ostensibly containing rice. It appeared that some white soup, with which he had commenced his dinner, had been thickened with ground rice." In another case, similar symptoms having come on after a gentleman had partaken of boiled beef, this apparently extraordinary fact was explained by the presence in the bottle of a few grains of rice, which had been placed there to excite a secondary fermentation. But what is this to the perverse stomach of a gentleman in a case cited by Dr. Prout, who was poisoned by eating a mutton chop! The most digestible of all flesh to the ordinary mortal was to him positively as poisonous as though he had eaten toadstools. It was at first imagined by his physician that his dislike to this kind of food arose from mere fancy, and in order to test him, mutton, disguised, was served to him as other flesh meat, but always with the same result, violent vomiting and diarrhœa. Indeed, the effect upon him was so great that he had been kept upon a mutton diet, Dr. Prout believed he would have died.

Some persons cannot touch honey without the very alarming symptoms appearing of swelling of the tongue, frothing of the mouth, and blueness of the fingers. Mustard applied to some eccentric skins will produce violent twitchings of the muscles of the face, arms and legs.

Many persons we know cannot remain in a room where there is a cheese; and we are told of an eccentric constitution that could not sit at a table where there was a cooked hare. Eggs, again, rebel in the most violent manner against some stomachs. The sense of touch, too, is very eccentric in some individuals, and the handling of a russet apple is intolerable to a gentleman we heard of; and the mere passing of the hand along the bristles of a brush produces the most exquisite nervous distress in a lady of our acquaintance.

The emanations arising from vegetable sources have a very marked effect upon some people. Indeed, there is a disease known as the hay asthma, which, at the hay harvest, periodically affects many persons who reside anywhere near hay fields when they are being mowed. The reason is well known. Floating particles of the seed are always set free at such a time, and, striking against the mucous membranes of the nose, mouth and throat of the individuals liable to this affection, produce spasmodic action of the throat, which is not only very distressing, but dangerous. The late Duke of Richmond was very liable to the hay asthma, and during the hay-making season he always retired to Brighton, the Downs near which place protected him from the danger of haymaking. The direction of the wind is of importance in this affection, inasmuch as when it blows from the quarter where haymaking operations are going on the sufferer feels the distressing affliction with increased virulence; when, however, the wind blows in the contrary direction, he is exempt from its influence. Ipecacuanha, again in most obnoxious to most individuals, producing vomiting and diarrhœa. The mere removal of a stopper from a bottle containing this drug will produce in some persons an instantaneous effect, although far removed from the object itself. Persons thus affected by this emanation have been known to be seized with spasms in consequence, although removed by a couple of floors from the cause.

The ordinary spasmodic asthma arises from causes just as local. It often happens that patients so afflicted cannot pass certain limits without bringing on a spasm. The distance of a length of a street will often give a man perfect exemption from his dire trouble, or precipitate him into it. As a rule, persons who are liable to seizure in the pure atmosphere of the country, obtain great relief by a residence in town; often, too, in the most disagreeable, and, to persons in health, most unhealthy portions of them. In this distressing complaint it may be truly said that what is one man's meat is another man's poison.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

The Propaganda of Rome.

The College of the Propaganda which was established at Rome for the purpose of educating missionaries to disseminate the doctrines of the Roman Church in all parts of the world, held its annual exhibition on the 13th and 13th of January. These gatherings or commencements are intended to be among the most imposing and important in the annual record of Catholic events. The exercises this year were particularly imposing. A Providence clergyman who witnessed them writes:

I have witnessed the magnificent pageant of Christmas at St. Peter's when the Pope himself officiated, surrounded by all the paraphernalia both of his temporal and spiritual power. I have also seen many ceremonies of the Church upon other occasions, when every adventitious aid and influence were brought to bear, to make the occasion imposing. But nothing has occurred since my stay in Rome, to impress me so profoundly with the idea of the tremendous force which the Roman Church is capable of exercising, as the exhibition of the Propaganda.

Thirty-one of the young men gathered at the Institution, from Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, delivered addresses in as many different languages, viz:

Latin, Hebrew, ancient and modern Chaldee, Syriac, Armenian—two dialects, Arabic, Persian, Kurd, Hindostanee, Telingi-tesse, Canarese, Tamul, Turkish, Theban, and Memphitic, Coptic, African, ancient and modern Greek, French, Italian, Celtic, Irish, Dutch, German, Danish, English, Illyrican, Bulgarian, and Albanian.

After the close of the exercises ten of the students ranged themselves in a line on the platform, and returned thanks to the group of Protestant hearers for the attention displayed, and bade them good evening, one after the other, and simultaneously, in Italian, Arabic, Coptic, Turkish, Greek, French, German, English, Illyrican, and Albanian.

Compartment Cars.

The New York and New Haven Railroad Company have recently placed upon their line a number of compartment cars. These cars are divided into six compartments, four of which are intended to seat eight, and two six persons apiece. The compartments are entered by doors on each side of the car, egress from which can be made by simply turning a lever latch. The cars are splendidly furnished with sofas, chairs, tables and other conveniences, and are heated by Baker's Patent Car Warmer, which consists of a substantial wrought-iron stove, in which is coiled a portion of heating tubes, which extend along the sides of the car, and under each seat about six inches from the floor, so as to be in easy contact with the feet. The tubes are filled with a non-freezing liquid, which is made to circulate the entire length of both sides of the car, thus giving to every passenger a most effective, foot-warmer. The stove is securely inclosed within a strong jointless cylinder of cast iron, and firmly locked and bolted, so that in case of collision or running off the track, the fire cannot fall out so as to injure passengers, or set fire to the car. The partitions which separate the compartments are constructed so as to leave a space of about two feet between them and the top of the car, so that assistance can be given to the occupants of one compartment from another in case of emergency. The cost of these cars is $13,000, or three times as much as an ordinary car.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ IF YOU FEEL SICK AND DO NOT know what is the matter with you, try Metcalfe's Anti-Bilious Pills. They must do good, and will save expensive doctor's bills. Price 25 cents per box.

☞ TRY THE PATENT LAUNDRY BLUEING BAG.—A perfectly pure soluble Indigo Blue. Superior to all others in economy and convenience. Each Bag in a neat Box. Price 10 and 20 cents. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and the Plymouth Co.or Company, 106 and 108 Fulton street, New York. ☞

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Pleurisy.—Do you wish to curtail your medical expenses and retain sound health? Use these medicines—they are adapted to every disease—for all inflammatory affections of the chest, as Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The sanative properties of the Ointment have never been questioned by all who have used it—the Pills materially expedite the operation of the Ointment. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, &c., supplying the Means of Self-Cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, New York. Also free, by the same publisher, a Circular of DAISY SWAIN, the great Poem of the War. cod

☞ WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors. eod*

CARPETS.

FROM ENGLAND,

Per Steamers Russia and Iowa.

FIRST IMPORTATION

OF THE SEASON, OF

English Body Brussels,
English Tap. Brussels,
English Ex. Sup. Ingrains,
English Hemp Carpets,
English Velvet
Rugs and Mats,
English Brussels
Rugs and Mats.

FINEST ASSORTMENT.
NEWEST PATTERNS,
LATEST STYLES

And Selling at the

LOWEST PRICES.

It is conceded by all that Prices have now reached the Lowest Point. It is therefore unnecessary to urge the advantage of selecting from this Immense Stock in its Freshness and before it is Broken.

OLIVER
M'CLINTOCK
& COMPANY,
23 FIFTH STREET.

SPRING SALES.

CARPETS

HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED

Bottom Prices.

McCALLUM BROS.,

Offer a Large Assortment of all kinds of CARPETS, &c., at a Reduction from previous Season's Prices, unparalleled since the close of the war.

Oil Cloths,

Of Every Grade, and decidedly the Largest Stock in any House in the City.

McCALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.'S,

21 FIFTH STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION

OF REAL LACES,
OF REAL LACES,

JUST RECEIVED,
JUST RECEIVED.

This Lot for Elegance and Variety surpassing any previous importation.

BERTHAS,
BARBES,
COIFFURES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS, &c., &c.

PRICES REMARKABLY LOW.

☞ Ladies should not delay their selection till the stock becomes broken.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDRENS',

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER.

OD STREET.

NOTICE

TO INDIVIDUAL HOLDERS OF SHARES OF

NATIONAL BANKS.

The Shareholders of the EXCHANGE AND FOURTH NATIONAL BANKS of Pittsburgh, and others who own Stock in any of the National Banks of other counties in the State and who reside in this county, are hereby notified the Books will be open on the 2d DAY OF MARCH NEXT, for the receipt of the Three Mill state Tax for 1867, as per act of Assembly, approved April 14th, 1857, and will remain open the usual time given for the receipt of other taxes, after which time Collectors will be appointed to collect from delinquents "all other taxes are collected."

DAVID AIKEN, Jr., County Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS,

NO HURRY,

PLENTY OF THEM!

SHIRTING MUSLIN,
PILLOW CASE MUSLIN,
WIDE SHEETING,
NEW PRINTS,
BEAUTIFUL DELAINES,
GINGHAMS, TICKINGS,
SHIRTING CHECK,
COTTON AND LINEN DIAPER,
IRISH LINEN, CASSIMERES,
JEANS, SATINETS,
WHITE BLANKETS,

JUST OPENED FRESH AND CLEAN.

SHIRT FRONTS, CORSETS,
TRIMMINGS, GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c.

HADLEY SPOOL COTTON

SOFT FINISH, EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED AND MUCH CHEAPER.

A LARGE STOCK,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY PA.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

TABLE LINENS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS,
LINEN SHEETING,

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY

White, Orr & Co.,
23 FIFTH STREET.

NEW GOODS,

BATES & BELL.

FRESH STOCK,

BATES & BELL.

STANDARD MAKES,

BATES & BELL.

21 Fifth Street.

M'ELROY,
DICKSON,
& CO.,

DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

NO. 51 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS,

53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

A FULL LINE OF

CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS,
LADIES' SACKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
RED, YELLOW AND WHITE FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.

ALL MAKES OF

BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS.
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
TICKINGS,
PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
COTTON BATTING.
NOTIONS, &c.

W. C. DUNCAN,
D. HUGUS.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS. &c.,

OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,
WOOD STREET.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

WARM AIR REGISTERS

AND VENTILATORS,

Black or White Enamelled, Square or Round, at

BISSELL & CO.'S,
No. 639 Liberty street.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE

HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

DUE JULY 1st, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

DUE JULY 1st, 1868,

WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST

TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'

NATIONAL BANK,

OF

PHILADELPHIA!

VIZ:

LOAN OF MARCH 27, 1839, DUE JULY 1, 1868.

LOAN OF JULY 19 1839, DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Interest on the above Loans will cease on the 1st OF JULY, 1868.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR GENERAL.

W. H. KEMBLE,
STATE TREASURER.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

eod

Price Advanced--Par and Interest.

The Central Pacific R. R.,

The Best and Principal Portion of the

NATIONAL TRUNK LINE ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

is being rapidly carried forward by an unprecedented working force; and it is reasonably certain that the Completed Road from *Sacramento to New York to San Francisco* will be made in 1870.

The United States Government furnishes, upon a subordinate and exceedingly liberal basis, the means for constructing the Main Stem Line; and besides an absolute grant of 12,800 acres of valuable public lands per mile, the Central Pacific Railroad Company have received from California sources, donations and subscriptions worth more than $3,000,000. The available resources of this Company are therefore abundant for the purpose, amounting to $27,000,000 for the 1,740 miles of the Main Line, including Loans secured by a First Mortgage upon the whole property, to be issued pari passu with the U. S. Subsidy Bonds.

The results already attained, although under comparatively unfavorable circumstances, afford substantial ground for believing the CENTRAL PACIFIC to be the

Most Favored, Productive and Valuable Railroad Enterprise in the Country.

In consequence of the large and rapidly increasing demand, the price of these Bonds has been advanced, and the Company are now offering for sale, a limited amount of them at

First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin, in the City of New York, at the rate of $ and accrued interest from January 1st, in currency.

This Security, it is believed, possess the elements of *safety, reliability and profit*, in a greater degree, than any other class of Corporate Securities now offering, and therefore very desirable for steady investments of surplus capital.

Investors will bear in mind the following advantages:

I. They are the first mortgage on one of the most valuable and productive lines of railroad in the world.

II. The actual earnings from local business in 1867 will be more than four times the interest on the bonds.

III. The best part of the work is now done, and the prospect of rapid completion are favorable.

IV. The company have liberal subsidies, which enable them to prosecute the work with great vigor.

V. The management has been exceedingly prudent and frugal.

VI. There is already a large and growing settlement on the completed and graded line.

VII. The land grant is one of immense value, 37,038 acres having been already sold.

VIII. Both principal and interest are explicitly made payable in gold coin.

IX. Both the aggregate amount of issue and their standing in Europe will insure for them constant and ready activity and a high rank among standard securities.

At this time they yield nearly

Nine per Cent. upon the Investment.

Holders of Government Securities have an opportunity of exchanging them for Central Pacific Bonds, bearing an equal rate of interest, with the principal abundantly secured, and of realizing a profit of from ten to fifteen per cent. in addition.

Orders sent with the funds through responsible Banks or Express Companies will receive prompt attention. Bonds sent by return Express, to any address in the United States, at our cost. Information Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps, &c., furnished on application at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET,

AND OF

Fisk & Hatch,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,

And Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.,

No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.

AND OF

Robinson Bros.,
S. McLean & Co., and
Jas. T. Brady & Sons,
THIS PITTSBURGH.

REYMER & BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

American and French

CONFECTIONERY,

Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

FRUIT, NUTS, HERMETICALLY

SEALED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES,

CATSUP, PICKLES, SAUCES,

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Nos. 126 and 128 Wood St,

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Agents for Webb's Chocolates and Pearce's celebrated Philadelphia Crackers.

PRODUCE IN STORE AND ARRIVING.

5,000 bushels Chopped Corn and Oats, 200 bushels Rolled Corn Meal, 3,000 pounds Prime Oats, 2,000 bushels Ear Corn, 1,000 bushels Shelled Corn, 100 barrels Family Flour, 100 barrels Rye Flour, 500 bushels Clover Seed, 300 bushels Prime Timothy Seed. With full Stock of Groceries in store and for sale by

R. H. PALMER,
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FLOUR.

A Choice Selection of

WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT FLOUR,

On hand and arriving daily by

DANIEL WALLACE,
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PRIME BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

10,000 Pounds in Bulk and 30 Barrels.

PRIME BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

In store and for sale by

JAS. CONNOR, Wholesale Grocer,
No. 355 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXTRA NO. 1 SALT,

FULL WEIGHT.

2,000 BBLS. EXTRA NO. 1 SALT,

FULL WEIGHT, FOR SALE BY

JAS. CONNOR, No. 355 Liberty street.

STAR HAMS,

3 tierces Star Brand of Cincinnati

SUGAR-CURED HAMS; also,

CHOICE BEEF TONGUES,

Just received and for sale at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

BUTTER.

10 CHEESE BOXES

PRIME ROLL BUTTER,

RECEIVING DAILY BY EXPRESS, AND FOR SALE BY

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,

360 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ORLEANS

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER MESSENGER

25 hhds CHOICE SUGAR,

100 bbls. CHOICE MOLASSES.

OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT LOW PRICES, BY

Wm. Miller,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),

Nos. 221 and 223,

Corner of Liberty and Irwin Streets.

MEANS & COFFIN,

Wholesale Grocers,

COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED

Stock of Groceries,

VIZ:

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. apl5-eod

NEW ORLEANS

Sugars and Molasses.

320 hhds Sugar, fully Fair to Choice;
681 hhds Molasses, Prime to Strictly Choice;
178 half hhds Molasses, Prime to Strictly Choice,

To arrive by the following Steamers:

Yorktown, R. R. Hudson, Sherman, Westmoreland, Argyle, Mary Dunn, Lawton, Wallow.

Which we will offer to the Trade at LOW PRICES, on resumption of navigation.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
130 and 132 Second street.

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MONONGAHELA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1854.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$500,000.
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Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

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Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures against Lake and River Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

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PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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NEW CASTLE, PA.

Prompt attention given to Collections.

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SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.

Used by hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion purposes. Also, excellent for Ladies and weakly persons.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,

FOUR YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Ope, or Grape, raised in this country, its invaluable

TONIC AND STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES

Are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest stomach will not reject it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is, in every respect,

A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Females use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Weakly persons find a benefit in its use.
SPEER'S WINES in hospitals are preferred to other Wines.
For sale by Druggists and Grocers.
A. SPEER'S VINEYARD, New Jersey. Office, 243 Broadway, New York. THIS

HUSBAND'S MAGNESIA.

5 GRO. FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
eod Corner Wood and First sts.

MANUFACTURERS.

IRON WORKS.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN AND CLAIR BAR, HOOP,

SHEET AND PLATE IRON.

BRIDGE IRON;
ANGLE AND T IRON;
GUARD IRON;
COAL SCREEN IRON;
T RAILS, 16 and 30 inch to yard;
TRAM RAILS, punched and countersunk;
BOILER, BRIDGE AND TANK RIVETS;
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES;
SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES;
RAILROAD SPIKES;
RAILROAD FISH BARS AND BOLTS;
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
STREET CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTINGS;
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COACH AND LAG SCREWS;
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS;
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WASHERS;
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS;
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COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
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BRITCHES, OIL TANKS,
FIRE BEDS, AGITATORS,
ASH PANS, BETTS' S

MUNICIPAL RECORD

Containing Proceedings of Meetings of Councils and the Ordinances Adopted February 11, 1868.

Fourth Number Now Ready.

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76 FIFTH STREET.

The Daily Commercial

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting---Improvement of Streets--The Allentant Street Commissionership--The Annexation of Duquesne Borough--A Paid Fire Department--The Matter of Chief Engineer--The Xanthe Hose Company--Engine House in the Sixth Ward--Appropriations for 1868--Proposed Creating of a Board of Public Works--General Sewerage Tax--Increase of the Police Force--The Including of Seminary Hill in the Common Ground Improvement--Toll Gates in the City, etc., etc.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny City Councils was held on Thursday evening, February 13th, 1868.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McBRIER - - - - - - - *President.*
D. MACFERRON - - - - - - - *Clerk.*

Members present—Messrs. Black, Brown, Faulkn r, Gang, Gwinner, Hall, Hartman, Motheral, Myler, Patterson, J. C., Patterson, A., Phillips, Riddle, Smith, A. D., Smith, Wm. Weise, Wattach, President McBrier.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Clerk and approved.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. RIDDLE presented a petition, praying for the erection of a gas lamp on the South side of the Diamond. Referred to the Committee on Gas.

Mr. WEISE, a petition for the grading and paving of the Spring Garden Plank Road. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. BLACK, a petition for the grading and paving of Fayette street, from the Fifth Ward. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. MYLER, a petition from James Boyle, for a change of grade in Young's alley. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. A. PATTERSON, a petition for the grading and paving of Hamlin street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Also, a petition from Joseph Woods, proposing to take the office of Assistant Street Commissioner. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. MYLER, a petition from citizens asking for the amount of a general sewerage tax. Referred to the Committee on streets. C. C. nonconcurred and referred the petition to Committee on Streets and Sewers.

Mr. BROWN, a petition from the Allegheny Fire Department asking for the establishment of a paid fire department. Referred to the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose.

Mr. A. D. SMITH, a petition from Mrs. Fish, for exoneration from assessment paid on the Belmont street sewer. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, a petition from the Managers of the Eagle Cotton Works, in relation to the proposed grade of Sandusky street. Referred to the Committee on Streets to report.

The PRESIDENT read a remonstrance against the opening of Morton alley. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. HARTMAN, petition from citizens, praying for the changing of Pitt alley into a forty foot street. Referred to the Street Committee.

REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER.

Mr. A. D. SMITH presented the monthly report of the Controller, R. B. Francis, Esq., which was received and filed, and the Controller ordered to certify warrants for the payment of the bills reported.

THE ACT OF INCORPORATION.

Mr. MYLER submitted a supplement to the act of incorporation. Laid over.

THE ANNEXATION OF DUQUESNE BOROUGH.

Mr. WEISE presented a communication from members of the Councils of Duquesne Borough, containing the action of that body relative to annexation of the borough to Allegheny City, and asking the appointment of a committee from Councils to confer with them. The communication was received, and Messrs. Hall and Weise appointed a committee on the part of Select Council, concurred in, and appointed Messrs. Key, Brackenridge and Orr, a committee from that branch.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1868.

Mr. A. D. SMITH submitted the report of the Committee on Finance, recommending the passage of the accompanying ordinance, appropriating the estimated revenue for 1868.

SECTION FIRST provides that a tax of twelve mills on the dollar shall be levied upon all persons, professions, trades and property, on the county assessment, for the use of the city; also, three mills on the dollar for the support of the poor of the city. One mill on the dollar for the use of the city upon the amount of annual sales of all goods and merchandise; providing that all persons whose sales do not amount to one thousand dollars shall be exempt.

SECTION SECOND fixes the rates of water rents at what they were last year, and makes the following appropriations:

No. 1, Salaries	$18,000 00
No. 2, Interest	25,180 00
No. 3, Engines and Fire Alarm	20,000 00
No. 4, Repairs and Fuel	3,000 00
No. 5, Streets and Bridges	17,000 00
No. 6, Wharves and Landings	1,000 00
No. 7, Taxes	7,000 00
No. 8, Police	28,800 00
No. 9, Contingent Fund	28,834 74
No. 10, Poor Farm, (3 mill levy)	
No. 11, Water Works	53,421 34
No. 12, Unpaid Claims	47,772 50
No. 13, Gas	20,000 00
No. 14, Sinking fund	20,000 00
No. 15, Interest and Redemption of Wharf Bonds—Receipts of Wharf.	
Bills Payable	15,000 00
Due Sinking Fund	8,841 00
Due Fund for Payment of Wharf Improvement Bonds	2,748 92
Total	$360,181 57

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1868.

City Taxes	$75,600 00
Water Rents	93,000 00
Business Tax	15,000 00
Markets	15,000 00
Weigh Scales	7,000 00
Wood and Bark	300 00
Vehicle License	5,000 00
Sale of Ferriages	2,000 00
Treasury Bonds	200 00
Regulating Grades	500 00
Interest and Forfeitures	1,000 00
Seminary property ground rents	2,000 00
Water Works plan	300 00
Rent of Postoffice Rooms	500 00
P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co	25,000 00
P. A. & M. P. R. W. Co	500 00
Cash in Treasury and delinquent taxes	37,000 00
Proceeds of Water Bonds	52,700 00

The report was adopted, and the ordinance read three times and passed.

RULES OF ORDER.

Mr. RIDDLE read the report of the special committee appointed to revise and amend the rules governing Councils, and moved its adoption.

Mr. BROWN moved to amend by laying the matter over until next meeting, and the Committee be authorized to have the report printed and furnish proof sheets to the members of Councils for their examination. Adopted.

A BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. BROWN presented the report of the special committee to whom was referred the propriety of establishing a Board of Public Works for the city, in which they recommended some amendments.

Mr. RIDDLE thought that the matter should lay over until the members have time to examine into it, and moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. HALL was not prepared to vote the matter down so summarily, and moved that so much of the act as referred to the sewerage tax be adopted.

Mr. McBRIER (Mr. RIDDLE in the chair) moved to amend by substituting the words "City Engineer and Committee on Street and Sewers," where in the act "Board of Public Works" occur, as the sense may direct.

The motion of Mr. HALL as amended was adopted.

INCREASE OF THE POLICE FORCE.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, from the Police Committee, read the following report:

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Police would respectfully report that in their judgment the present police force is inadequate to the wants of the city, and in the city nearly the whole of the force being quartered in the lower wards, and the upper districts comparatively unprotected; and they would therefore report the following ordinance increasing the force by eleven men.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained, &c., That the Police of the city shall consist of one Chief of Police and six Constables; and one Captain of the Watch, three Lieutenants and the number of Watchmen as follows:

SEC. 2. That so much of any ordinance or ordinances as may be inquiled by the same be and the same is hereby repealed.

J. C. PATTERSON,
MARTIN KELLY,
JACOB HOCHSTEY,
JOHN BROWN, Jr.,
J. H. HOUSTON,
Committee.

Mr. A. PATTERSON was opposed to the passage of the ordinance and thought that the increase of the police force would be an unnecessary expense to the city. He thought that if the present police did their duty as they ought, an increase of the force would not be necessary.

On motion, the report was accepted and the ordinance read three times and passed.

THE INCLUDING OF SEMINARY HILL IN THE COMMON GROUND IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. PHILLIPS presented the report of the Committee on Common Ground, covering a proposed act to include the improvement of Seminary Hill in the powers of the Park Commission. The committee say: "This extension of the original proposed limits of the park was made by Councils in approving the plans for the improvement, and this bill simply proposes to carry out their views. We conceive that Seminary Hill improved will be the grandest and most attractive feature of the Parks, and we would earnestly urge Councils to approve this bill and order its transmission to the Legislature for enactment."

The proposed bill gives the Park Commission full powers for the making of the improvements on that portion of the property of the city known as "Seminary Hill," and included in the plans of the public parks made by Mitchell, Grant & Co., as the acts to which this is a supplement, and provides that the cost and expenses of the additional improvement shall be provided for in all respects as the cost of making public parks on the common ground.

The report of the Park Commissioner, relative to the same subject, was also presented. The report says: "Without doubt the improvement of Seminary Hill, as proposed, will prove ment of Seminary Hill, as proposed, will prov